

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Sunny today; fair, cool tonight. Mostly sunny tomorrow. Temperature range: today 37-53; Sunday 43-47. Details on page 60.

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20 CENTS

Soviet Navy Loses Right To Use Egyptian Ports

Sadat, Visiting Paris, Asserts He Fears Moscow May Be Planning to Set Up 'Dangerous' Military Base in Libya

By FLORA LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, April 4 — President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt, visiting here, disclosed today that he had canceled the Soviet navy's rights to use Egyptian ports and that he feared Moscow might be planning to establish bases in Libya. Libya's President, Muammar el-Qaddafi, has ordered \$11 billion in arms from the Soviet Union, Mr. Sadat said. "I am not afraid of Qaddafi," Mr. Sadat said, calling the Libyan leader "a mental case." "But if the Soviet Union gets a base in Libya, it will be very dangerous and I will have to revise all my calculations."



President Anwar el-Sadat in Paris yesterday.

He said that the treaty had been abrogated because the Russians were putting military as well as political pressure on Egypt by refusing to allow India to provide spare parts for Soviet weapons in the Egyptian arsenal. The Egyptian leader said that his country was now turning to France, among others, to build its own arms industry and that it had already asked the United States for weapons in addition to the six C-130 transport planes whose delivery is now being debated in Congress. The Administration has told Congress that it would seek no further weapons for Egypt this year.

Mr. Sadat also spoke about the situation in Lebanon, and called on President Suleiman Franjeh to resign. "There are moments when

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EMIER OUSTED IN THAI ELECTION

Pramoj Loses Seat in Assembly—Party Led by Brother Gains

Special to The New York Times
BANGKOK, Thailand, Monday—Prime Minister Pramoj lost his office today when he was defeated in re-election to his seat in the National Assembly in a little more than a year. An unexpected defeat of the Minister after only 12 months in office increased the doubts of Thailand's political future. The early election re-indicated that the opposition party, led by Kukrit's elder brother, Pramoj, had won all 28 seats in the last state election in the countryside, results were not expected today. It was still too early to tell whether the Democrats would be able to form a government.

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Party in Germany Headed by Schmidt Loses a State Vote

By PAUL KEMEZIS
Special to The New York Times

STUTTGART, West Germany, April 4—The Social Democratic Party of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt suffered a major setback today in a state election in Baden-Württemberg. It was the last such test of voter sentiment before national elections Oct. 3. The victor was the Christian Democratic Union, the main conservative opposition party in West Germany, which ran an aggressive campaign based on calls for individual rights and the value of small government, and attacking the Social Democrats for seeking to push this highly conservative region to the left.

The Christian Democrats won 56.7 percent of the vote, a gain of 3.8 percentage points over the results of the last state election of 1972. This reinforced their majority in the State Parliament, much like the position of the party's sister group, the Christian Social Union, led by Franz Josef Strauss in neighboring Bavaria. The Christian Dem-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Costs at Leading Colleges Going Over \$7,000 a Year

By GENE I. MAEROFF

The relentless increase in the cost of going to college will fall include those of \$4,400 at the country's leading private institutions climb the \$4,000 mark for the time and total annual cost push above \$7,000. Increases in total costs, including room, board and expenses, as well as tuition, will rise from 5 to 12 percent at dual-colleges and universities according to a survey released yesterday by the College Entrance Examination Board. The average cost for a residential undergraduate will be \$4,400 at a private institution and \$3,000 at a public institution. Students at some highly prominent institutions will face even higher costs, especially because of higher tuitions at such

Tuitions already set for the fall include those of \$4,400 at Yale, \$4,300 at Princeton, \$4,275 at Stanford, \$4,270 at Brown, \$4,230 at Dartmouth, \$4,150 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Wesleyan, \$4,110 at Cornell, \$4,100 at Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania and Middlebury and \$4,000 at Columbia.

Bennington College in Vermont, which in 1973 was one of the first institutions in the United States to charge a tuition of more than \$4,000, will exceed \$5,000 in September, when tuition goes to \$5,250 from \$4,950. By breaking through the psychological barrier of the \$4,000 tuition level, institutions of

Continued on Page 19, Column 1



President Ford arriving at St. John's Episcopal Church in Washington yesterday. Minutes before he arrived, Jimmy Carter had strolled past the church on his way to the White House, a short distance away.



Mr. Carter said the near encounter was coincidental and not meant to upstage Mr. Ford. He and his wife, Rosalynn, showed their daughter, Amy, the White House. "I look forward to living there," he said.

Lebanese Leftist Charges Syrians Take Over Ports

JAMES M. MARKHAM
Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Monday—Lebanese leftists charged today that Syria has taken over the ports of Beirut and other coastal areas. The leftists said that Syrian troops had moved into the ports and were taking over the operations. They also accused the Syrian military of occupying the ports and of taking over the operations. The leftists said that the Syrian military was taking over the ports and of taking over the operations. The leftists said that the Syrian military was taking over the ports and of taking over the operations.

Mr. Jumblat, who has been sharply at odds with Syria over a political resolution of the Lebanese civil war, asserted that regular Syrian troops disguised in uniforms of the Saïqa commando organization, which is run by Damascus, had moved into the ports, which he did not name. The three main ports controlled by leftist and Palestinian groups are Saïda and Tyre in the south and Tripoli in the north.

There was no confirmation of Mr. Jumblat's charges, but reports from Saïda earlier in the day said that Saïqa commandos had assumed positions around the Zahran oil refinery north of that port town. "If we have occupied the refinery," a Saïqa spokesman said in Beirut, "it was to protect it and not to deprive anyone of gasoline."

The reported Saïqa move into Zahran, one of the country's two refineries, prompted speculation that the Syrians might intend to cut off gasoline to the leftists if they resumed hostilities at the end of a 10-day armed truce, now three days old.

For some time, Saïqa com-

mandos have held positions at Beirut's airport, and there have been reports that Syria has halted supplies of ammunition and arms coming across its border to Lebanon. There also have been reports that Syrian military craft were patrolling Lebanese waters.

"Why is this taking place?" said Mr. Jumblat, who has vowed to press his military offensive against the Christian right if President Suleiman Franjeh does not resign in the next week. "Is it to cut off supplies from the sea and to cut supplies to the national movement?"

"Why haven't they occupied Junieh and other places where the Phalangists and the National Liberals bring in their weapons and supplies?" Mr. Jumblat asked. He was referring to the small port where President Franjeh has taken refuge after being shelled out of his palace at Baabda, outside Beirut.

Mr. Jumblat called on Prime Minister Franjeh to resign.

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Pledge by Kissinger

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, speaking to the American Jewish Conference, pledged that the United States would "never abandon Israel," and asked that the two nations not paralyze themselves through "suspiciousness." Page 8.

MOYNIHAN TESTS POLITICAL WINDS

By R. W. APPLE JR.
Special to The New York Times

BUFFALO, April 4—Daniel P. Moynihan stumped exuberantly across upstate New York today, extolling the Presidential qualifications of Senator Henry M. Jackson in Tuesday's primary and testing his own political as a candidate.

The 6-foot 5-inch Harvard University professor, the most active "surrogate" campaigner of 1976, found people at almost every stop who pressed him to seek the Democratic senatorial nomination this year. He kept saying, "I'm here for Henry Jackson," and rapidly changing the subject.

But he also made the careful moves of a man thinking seriously about starting a campaign of his own.

The former Ambassador has intimated to friends that, once the New York primary is over, he plans to examine his Senate prospects carefully. He reportedly intends to give those who would like to support him, including key labor leaders, an answer later this month.

Mr. Moynihan and his traveling companion, Ben J. Wattenberg, the political theorist,

Continued on Page 27, Column 1

Bienstock Sees an Upsurge in City's Economy in 80's

By WILL LISSNER

While "prophets of doom" are chanting litanies over New York City, the "mighty lively corpse" is on the threshold of development and expansion. Herbert Bienstock, the regional commissioner in the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, said yesterday.

New York City is the "undisputed center of the nation's knowledge-oriented industries" in a day when the national economy is evolving from a service economy to a knowledge-oriented one, Commissioner Bienstock said.

On this account, he went on, the development and expansion of the city's fundamental

OTB, 5, Hopes to Grow; Betting Stigma Persists

By MURRAY SCHUMACH

The Offtrack Betting Corporation, which celebrates its fifth birthday on Thursday with dreams of enormous expansion into betting on baseball, football and basketball, has not yet shaken off the stigma born in the back rooms of furtive bookmakers that it is still somewhat sinful to wager on a horse away from the track.

This is one of the ironies that has marked the growth of OTB from its birth in Grand Central Terminal, after decades of argument, into a network

of 153 parlors that last year gave \$66.9 million to the impoverished city, \$24.8 million to a fiscally strained state and \$30 million to the worried horse racing industry in New York state.

In five years, during which it was accused of destroying horse racing, leading innocents into bad habits, providing a political patronage trough and even of helping organized crime, OTB has given \$145.8 million to the city, \$79.7 million to the racing industry in this state and \$58.1 million to the state.

The most bitter argument during the growth of OTB has been in neighborhoods where community groups have tried—

Continued on Page 18, Column 3

Payoffs to U.S. Meat Inspectors Are Found Common in City Area

By SELWYN RAAB

Federal investigators have uncovered evidence of widespread payments by meat packers and processors to Agriculture Department food inspectors in the New York area—a corrupt practice that apparently has been going on for years.

So far, there is no indication that the payoffs have led to the approval or distribution of tainted or substandard meat. The payments, in money or gifts, assertedly were made to overlook minor sanitary violations at packing and processing plants, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

Several inspectors and officials of meat companies are cooperating with the inquiry, which is being conducted by the offices of the United States Attorneys in the Southern and Eastern Districts of the state. Meat company officials who



REGISTRATION DRIVE IN CHINATOWN: Members of the Chinese-American Voters League performing a traditional lion dance yesterday as part of an effort to urge eligible voters to register for the fall election. Registration tables were set up in the area and bilingual registration forms were made available to the residents.

YUNICH SAYS FARE MAY GO TO 65 CENTS BY SPRING OF 1977

He Expects \$125 Million In Federal Subsidies to Be Cut Off by Next July 1

NEW TAX TO BE SOUGHT

Proceeds of Regional Levy Would Replace U.S. Fund—Pay Pact Not a Factor

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

The chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority said yesterday that subway and bus fares might have to rise to 65 cents next year unless the agency found an equivalent for \$125 million in Federal subsidies that the agency expects to lose.

David L. Yunich, the head of the authority, said the 50-cent fare was safe for the remainder of 1976. But he added that the expected loss of the \$125 million for the fiscal year starting July 1 "could lead to a 15-cent increase in the fare next spring."

This prospect was projected by Mr. Yunich as he defended the new contract just negotiated with the Transport Workers Union, which, he contended, would not in itself have any effect on the present 50-cent fare.

Plans Absent

Mr. Yunich said that the M.T.A. had counted on the \$125 million from the Federal Government for the next fiscal year, but that receipt of the funds was now doubtful because the Government had indicated that it would no longer permit New York City to convert Federal capital loans into operating-expense cash.

This conversion was referred to by Mr. Yunich as the "Beame shuffle," a method of obtaining needed operating funds from capital appropriations.

"We are not planning any new routes or other capital projects for which the \$125 million would be available," Mr. Yunich said. "The Federal Urban Mass Transit Administration has informed us that it will not permit such a shuffle for next year."

Operations Discussed

He added: "I plan to push in the Legislature for a metropolitan regional tax to help finance the city's transit expenses. If no such tax is enacted, money will have to come to us from other city, state or Federal sources. Otherwise, a fare rise is unavoidable for next year."

Mr. Yunich discussed the fare and other aspects of his agency's operations on the CBS "Newsmakers" television program and in separate interviews afterward.

He said that no decrease in subway or bus service was envisaged by him as part of the new productivity program that

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Chirac Gaining Support of Center-Right For His Drive Against France's Leftists

By JAMES F. CLARITY
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, April 4—Less than two weeks after rumors spread here among knowledgeable politicians that Jacques Chirac was about to be ousted as Prime Minister, he is emerging as the embodiment of the hope of the center-right coalition for keeping the power. It has been in the past 10 days, Mr. Chirac has begun to solidify the support—some of it grudging—among the key leaders and elected officials of the country's principal nonleft parties, the Gaullists, the Independent Republicans and the Centrists. Some of these leaders say that Mr. Chirac, 43 years old, is overly ambitious and is aiming for the presidency itself.



Jacques Chirac

They approve, however, of his recent appointment by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as the man to revitalize the right-center coalition, which was demoralized by nationwide local elections last month in which the left opposition made sizable gains.

The Prime Minister's task is to persuade the French that a vote for the leftist parties—Socialist or Communist—is a vote for drastic change that will cause years of economic and social upheaval in the nation. The strategy is designed to fend off leftist gains in municipal elections next year and the possible capture of control in 1978 parliamentary elections. It has the approval of President Giscard d'Estaing, who is expected to remain largely aloof from the daily struggle between the right and left.

The Prime Minister could have been blamed for the election losses and dismissed, rather than chosen to galvanize the majority parties and lead

an accelerated anti-leftist campaign in the two years before the legislative elections.

Politicians of the right-center parties say Mr. Chirac was chosen because he presented no immediate threat to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, whose seven-year term lasts until 1981.

The President picked Mr. Chirac, many political leaders say, simply because the nation has not produced another figure who is so able to carry the fight to experienced and politically astute leftist leaders, such as François Mitterrand, the Socialist, and Georges Marchais, the Communist.

In Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's own party, the Independent Republicans, there are Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski and Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade. But Mr. Poniatowski, is widely blamed for

the Giscardist strategy of attempted conciliation with the left that apparently failed and resulted in leftist gains in the recent elections. Mr. Fourcade is considered brilliant, but somewhat pedantic and too prone to explain Government policy with figures and charts.

Mr. Chirac was chosen, many majority party officials say, because he is smart, has zest for anti-leftist polemics and is a member of the Gaullist party, which lost some of its influence during the first 22 months of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's presidency.

Although he is the Gaullist party's most prominent member, Mr. Chirac is not closely identified with any faction of it. The aging Gaullist baron—former Prime Minister Michel Debré, former Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville—have been less than enthusiastic toward Mr. Chirac's appointment as party revitalizer. But they have not directly challenged him.

Perhaps as significant, the front-line members of the majority coalition—the elected members of the National Assembly—have clearly indicated that they will support Mr. Chirac, whether they like him or not, to retain power.

In the past 10 days, at meetings of Independent Republican legislators at Nice, and of the Gaullists at St. Jean-de-Luz, the Prime Minister has performed like a "politician's politician."

In St. Jean-de-Luz, after Mr. Debré criticized in a speech the policies of President Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Chirac sought him out and talked privately with the former prime minister. Later, Mr. Chirac declined to respond to reporters' questions with answers that would sharpen his differences with Mr. Debré.

During one long Gaullist conference session, Mr. Chirac was the only official to remain, apparently attentive. He sat in the front of the room and listened to lesser members drone on about what should be done to save the republic or complain about the Government's lack of action in various areas.

He is tall and has a forceful presence on television. Stories abound among politicians about his physical energy, including one that has the Prime Minister, after a grueling all-night session with other ministers, asking whether anybody wanted to relax with a poker game.

Bonn Chancellor's Party Loses Baden-Wurttemberg State Vote

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2
The national Government in Bonn in 1975.

Mr. Filbinger, who after 10 years as Governor, projects a fatherly image here, said today his election drive should set a pattern for the Christian Democrats' national campaign, which will be led by Helmut Kohl, Governor of the State of Rheinland-Palatinate.

Mr. Eppler and the Social Democrats could not take advantage of the economic recovery now taking hold in West Germany under Mr. Schmidt's policies because this agricultural-industrial region has been less affected by the economic slump than other areas.

The Baden-Wurttemberg vote capped a series of state election setbacks for the Social Democrats since the 1972 national vote. In 10 state elections they gained ground only in the Saar last spring, losing most heavily in their traditional urban strongholds such as Hamburg, West Berlin and Bremen. Today's vote showed a continuing trend of above-average Social Democratic losses in big cities.

Last month a controversy arose between right-wing and left-wing Social Democratic groups in Bavaria, where the Social Democratic mayor of Munich was rejected in an election of the party's State Presidium.

Mr. Brandt, who kept the party leadership job when he quit as Chancellor in 1973, has himself been criticized for not keeping party squabbles controlled.

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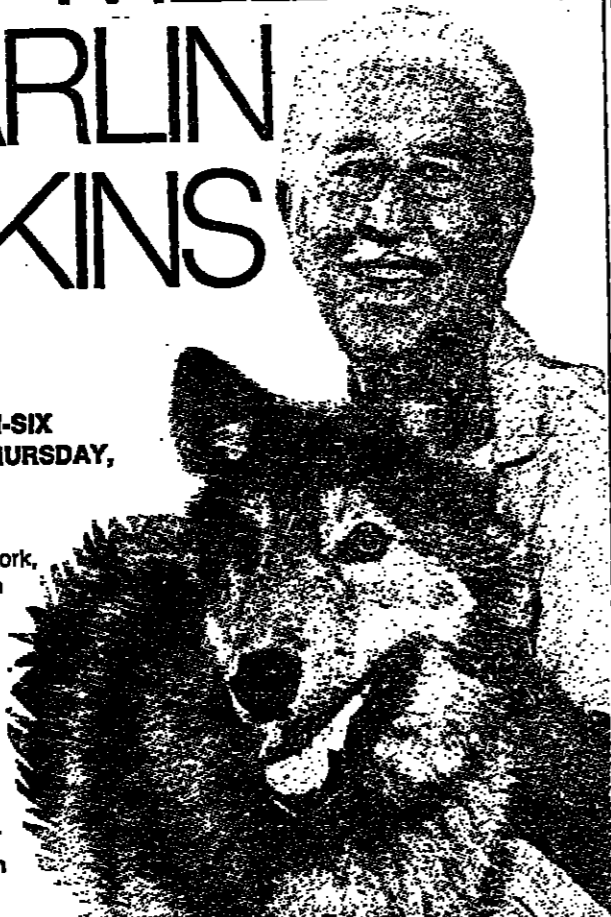
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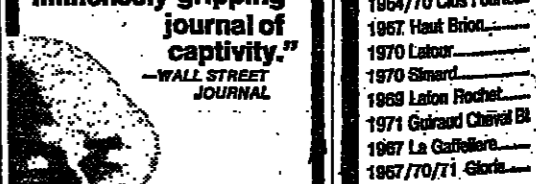


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Cabinet of Israel To Review Policy After Arab Riots

Special to The New York Times
TEL AVIV, April 4—The Israeli Cabinet endorsed today police action against rioting Israeli Arabs in Galilee last week, but also decided to re-examine Israel's policy toward its Arab citizens.

The ostensible pretext for the violent disturbances on March 30 had been opposition to a Government plan to expropriate lands in Galilee for a development program that would mostly benefit Jews. The riots left at least five Arabs dead and about 70 people injured.

Most observers believed, however, that the outbreaks reflected Arab frustration over not enjoying the same advantages in Israel as Jews.

Reporters were told after the Cabinet's weekly meeting today that proposals on the matter are to be prepared for presentation to the Cabinet. The governing Labor Party has before it proposals by its Arab affairs department that call for employing Israeli Arabs in public institutions and their full integration into the life of the country and the party.

Curfew Measures Upheld
Meanwhile, the Cabinet, after hearing a report by the Inspector General of the Police, Shaul Rosolio, said today that it recognized that the armed forces had opened fire only after lives had been endangered by the violent demonstrations. The Cabinet also found that measures to enforce curfews in some villages and to restore order had not exceeded the necessary minimum.

Ministers also expressed gratification that tens of thousands of Arab workers had spurned a strike call and turned up at their jobs last week. The ministers also noted that most Arab elected authorities had worked to maintain order. Meanwhile, the police said that 200 of the 300 Arabs detained after the rioting had been released after questioning. The interrogation of the rest continues.

Burma Dooms Student
RANGOON, Burma, April 4 (AP)—A student activist has been sentenced to death for treason, the Government has announced. Tin Maung, 22 years old, was arrested March 22 while on what the announcement said was an "agitation mission" from the People's Patriotic Party, a Thailand-based Burmese anti-Government group.

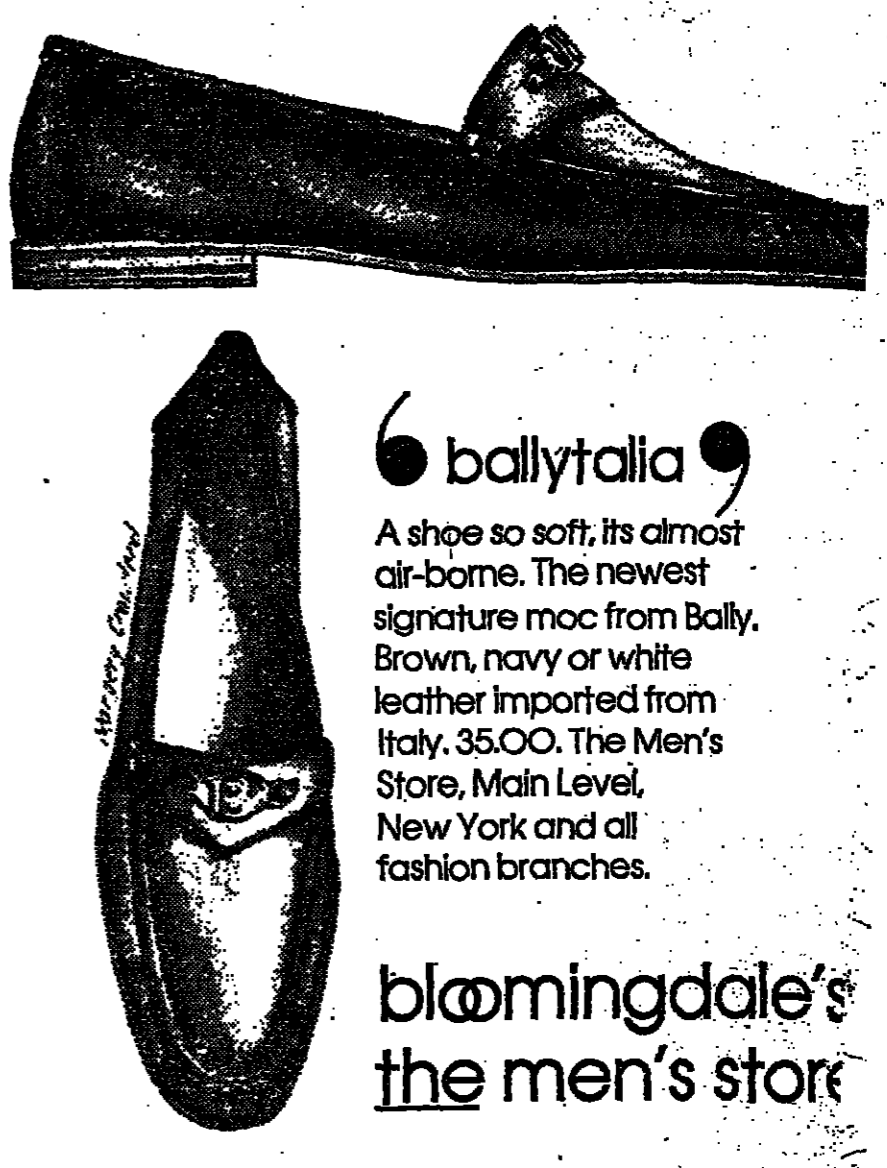


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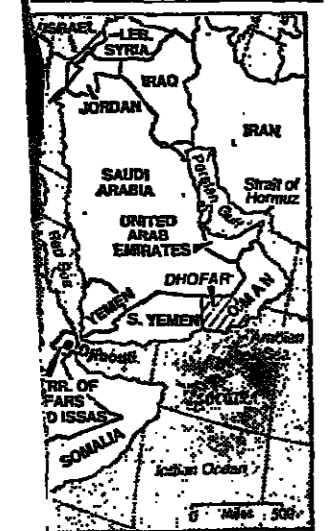
مكتبات الأصيل

JUBANS REPORTED IN RED SEA AREA

Troops and Advisers Said to Be Joining Russians in General Buildup

By DREW MIDDLETON
Cuban military forces and advisers are reported by qualified intelligence sources to be joining Soviet military elements in the Red Sea-Persian Gulf area as part of a general build-up of strength in that strategically important area.

British sources report that about 650 Cuban troops have been flown into Somalia where there are already some 2,500 Soviet military advisers and large stock of naval and air force supplies, including air-to-air and surface-to-surface



The New York Times/April 5, 1976
Cuban forces either operate or threaten to have influence in nations shown in white.

es. There are also 60 to 100 pilots and missile crews in the country. Cuban pilots are reported to be training airmen in Southern Yemen and Cuban advisers are working with guerrilla rebels in the Dhofar district of Oman and the Omani forces.

In the last 12 months the presence in Somalia, Yemen and the island of the Arabian Sea has expanded. Soviet arms shipments to these and to other states in the area have increased, along with the supply of sophisticated weapons to Syria and Iraq.

It is a \$2 billion deal in which Libya will receive from the U.S. 24 MIG-23 fighters, 800 armored personnel carriers and 50 batteries of surface-to-air missiles. The sophistication of the weapons are believed to be the present capabilities of the Libyan Army and the Soviet Union. One intelligence source says that the weapons are positioned in an arsenal for North African Arab by any future clash with

States, Western European and Israeli intelligence agencies generally agree that the objective of this Soviet-Cuban activity is military peace in the area and, in the long run, the ability to carry out friendly political movements.

Na- The military strength of the United States and of the Soviet Union is being used to be used, it is believed, to gain control of the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, which would allow them to enter into the Persian Gulf and the Suez Canal.

ough sources said, would indicate a move to "turn the tide" in the event of a conflict with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in Bangkok 60 percent of their ground forces are in the Middle East.

results secondary target is likely to be the Territory of Afars and the French will be in the territory at the end of the Prime Minister but have promised to send an infantry brigade to the area.

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Going
insurgents over a large Somali population. Success is likely to be a leftist revolution in the Somali population. Success is likely to be a leftist revolution in the Somali population.

relentless would then be able to go to the Suez Canal and the Indian Ocean, the next day.

private sources discern an average cost of \$4,000 per man. They predict a growing strength in the Arab world, especially in the southern Yemen, Iraq, and other countries that are kind of accommodation to Israel.

according to the richest Arab nation. Yesterday's have grave misgivings about the expansion of Arab armed forces.

average cost of \$4,000 per man. They predict a growing strength in the Arab world, especially in the southern Yemen, Iraq, and other countries that are kind of accommodation to Israel.

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مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Sadat Says the Soviet Fleet Has Lost the Right to Use Egyptian Ports

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2
 the chief of state who bears the heaviest responsibilities is obliged to swallow his dignity and resign for the good of his people," Mr. Sadat said, suggesting that such a step would open the way for a solution to Lebanon's civil war.

Pope Paul Denounces 'Horrible Insinuations'

ROME, April 4 (AP)—Pope Paul VI declared today that a printed accusation that he was a homosexual was a "horrible and slanderous insinuation."
 The charge was made by a French author, Roger Peyrefitte, who says he himself is a homosexual, in a 3,000-word article printed by the Italian weekly magazine Tempo.

Without mentioning Mr. Peyrefitte by name, Pope Paul said in a brief address to 20,000 people in St. Peter's Square:

"We know that our cardinal vicar and the Italian bishops' conference have urged you to pray for our humble person, who has been made the target of scorn and horrible and slanderous insinuations by a certain press lacking dutiful regard for honesty and truth."

The police have seized Tempo in Florence on orders from a state attorney. Under the 1929 Concordat between Italy and the Holy See, the Pope and Roman Catholicism are granted special protection against libel and calumny.

In his article, Mr. Peyrefitte wrote: "I said in my first book, with all due respect to a Pope, especially a living one, that he was a homosexual."

In the early 1950's, a book by Mr. Peyrefitte, "St. Peter's Keys," was seized by the police in Italian bookshops on the ground it abused religion.

"So I call on my friend President Franjien to step down."
 The Egyptian President also called on Maurice Couve de Murville to go to Lebanon as a mediator. France sent the former Foreign Minister to Beirut on a fruitless mission last year, but Mr. Sadat said that he felt sure that on a second trip "all the parties will receive him favorably and will favor a role for France."

He made no mention of the American mediator, L. Dean Brown, who is in Lebanon and helped arrange the existing 10-day cease-fire, nor of America's role in the Lebanese crisis. The French Government had offered to take any "necessary initiatives" the day before the cease-fire was announced, and Paris has taken some credit for the result although it played no known part in the negotiation.

However, the United States mediation involved the Syrians, whom Mr. Sadat blamed for the outbreak of civil war in Lebanon.

"Syria has not only been unable to find a solution to this crisis," he said, "but it has been feeding both sides with arms. The tragedy is the outcome of this policy." He added that a settlement would have to be



The New York Times/April 5, 1976
 Russians had rights at ports (names underlined).

found first among the leaders of the warring Lebanese factions, and then with the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Although Mr. Sadat did not

explicitly say that Syria should be excluded from efforts to make the Lebanese factions stop fighting, that was the implication of his remarks both about the war and the idea that a French mediator should go to Beirut while Mr. Brown was there. Mr. Sadat said that he had discussed the idea of another attempt by Mr. Couve de Murville in his meetings yesterday and today with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. He also talked about longer term Middle East diplomacy with President Giscard d'Estaing and said that he thought it "won't be hard to persuade France to participate both politically and militarily in international guarantees" for a future Middle East settlement. France has declared several times that it would like to be

a participant, along with Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States.
 The Egyptian leader said that he welcomed Moscow's acceptance of possible guarantees backed by the military presence of these four powers, and said he believed that in time the United States would also agree. Israel is adamantly opposed to the idea and the United States has shared the Israeli view against an arrangement that would introduce Soviet troops in the area, presumably on both sides of Israel's borders.

Asked about resumption of the Geneva Middle East conference, Mr. Sadat said tartly that Egypt was willing but that Syria and Jordan would first have to give their "last word" on the subject, and that the P.L.O. would have to agree. Still, he said, the existing divisions in the Arab world are only "tactical," but all the Arab countries agree on the strategy that "not one inch of Arab territory nor the rights of the Palestinians can be ceded."
 In the meantime, he said that he was pursuing arms agreements with France, and expected further weapons deals in the future. "France has proven very understanding in this matter," he said. "We are going to establish very broad cooperation."

Don Juan Quoted as Saying He Will Drop Royal Claim

LONDON, April 4 (Reuters)—Don Juan de Borbón, the Count of Barcelona, who is visiting Britain, has said he intends to renounce his claim to the Spanish throne, according to The Sunday Telegraph.

The newspaper's "Albany at Large" gossip column said today that the Count, father of King Juan Carlos I, had told the columnist that he proposed to renounce "at an appropriate moment" all claim to the Spanish throne in favor of his son.

Don Juan, who lives in Portugal, bases his claim on his being the son of Spain's last King, Alfonso XIII.

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Kissinger Tells Jewish Group U.S. 'Will Never Abandon Israel'

By IRVING SPIEGEL
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 4—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger pledged today in an address to the American Jewish Congress that the United States "will never abandon Israel."

In his first appearance before a major Jewish organization as Secretary of State, Mr. Kissinger said that United States support of Israel would not be weakened "either by failing to provide crucial assistance, or by misconceived or separate negotiations, or by irresolution when challenged to meet our own responsibility to maintain the global balance of power."

Mr. Kissinger, whose speech was applauded often, told 500 delegates at the closing session of the congress's biennial convention that the "survival and security of Israel are unequivocal and permanent moral commitments of the United States."

"The United States will help keep Israel strong," he said, "to insure that peace is seen clearly to be the only feasible cause."

U.S. Policy Shift Attacked

The enthusiastic response to Secretary Kissinger's pledges of support for Israel contrasted with a resolution adopted by the delegates, who met at the L'Enfant Plaza Hotel. The resolution "deplored" the Ford Administration's decision to end the embargo on supplies of armaments for Egypt.

This change in policy, the resolution said, "undercuts" United States efforts to maintain the "delicate balance of power" in the Middle East, which it called "the only deterrent to war."

Mr. Kissinger, in his speech, declared that in the effort to maintain peace Israel would be confronted with "many anguishing decisions" among them the problem of being asked "to yield the physical buffers of territory in exchange for pledges which are inherently intangible."

In what appeared to be a direct appeal to the Israeli Government, Mr. Kissinger said: "We must move together, with courage and with a vision of

how reality can be shaped by an idea of peace."

"We must not paralyze ourselves by the suspiciousness that deprives our relationship of dignity and our cooperation of significance," he declared.

Full Appropriation Sought

The resolution concerning the arms embargo called on the House of Representatives and the Senate to "appropriate the full funding of foreign aid as authorized for Israel, including the 'transitional funding' to cover the three-month period prior to the start of the new fiscal year."

At the same time, the resolution said, "we recognize that the people of Egypt continue to suffer the pain of poverty and deprivation."

"We therefore support the

allocation of funds for economic aid to Egypt," it said.

Before speaking, Mr. Kissinger was presented with a copy of the Jerusalem Bible published in 1968, the first Hebrew Bible ever published in Jerusalem. He also received a leather-bound scroll that described

him as one "who dares to dream that nations, despite their ideological differences, will find the way to live together in peace."

The scroll was presented to Mr. Kissinger by Dr. Henry Rosovsky, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences of Harvard University, a senior vice pres-

ident of the American Jewish Congress and a close friend of Mr. Kissinger. In introducing the Secretary of State, Dr. Rosovsky observed that he and Mr. Kissinger had both been Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany and that they had served together as American soldiers.

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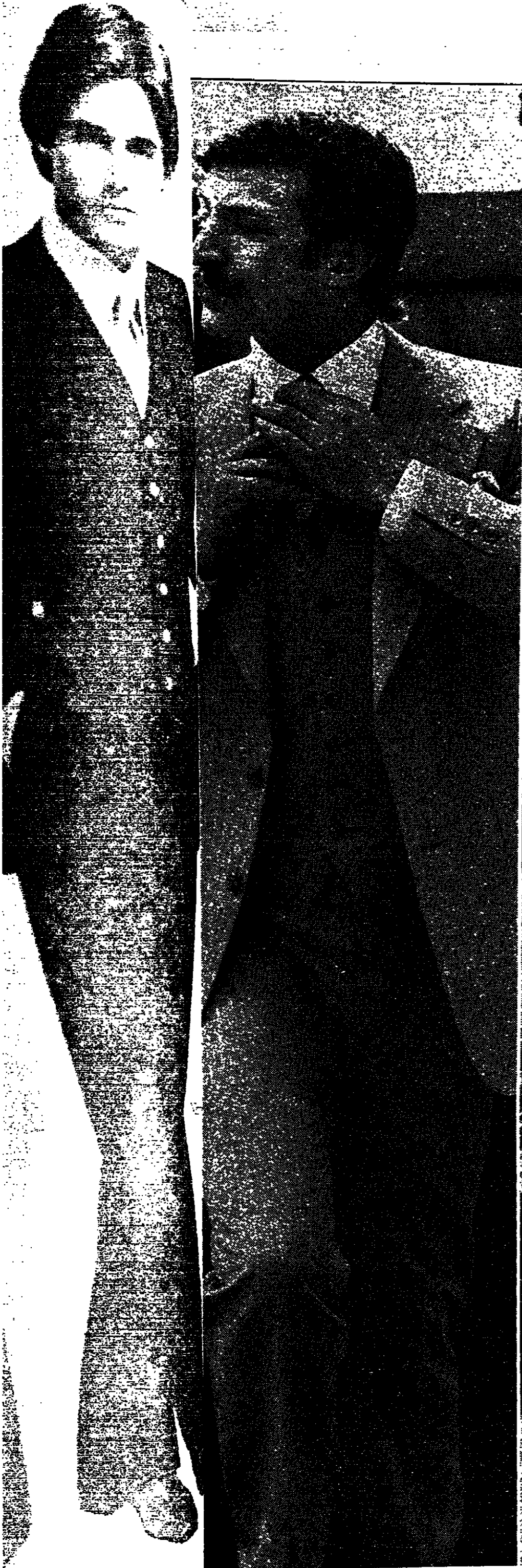
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12x9'	182.	158.	24.00
12x10 1/2'	211.	183.	28.00
12x12'	240.	208.	32.00
12x13 1/2'	269.	233.	36.00
12x15'	298.	258.	40.00

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reg. 18.75, now sq. yd. installed **15.75**. "Stonehenge" is deep, dense, a Saxony-finished broadloom of nylon face yarns in a tracery pattern. 15 subtle colors include Danish lime, Nordic quartz, fjord blue, sun festival, more. And in bound-on-4-sides room sizes:

size	reg.	now	save
12x9'	185.00	149.00	36.00
12x10 1/2'	214.50	172.50	42.00
12x12'	244.00	196.00	48.00
12x13 1/2'	273.50	219.50	54.00
12x15'	303.00	243.00	60.00

"Stonehenge" Sale ends May 1st. Fifth floor, Fifth Avenue and branches. Use our Deferred Payment Plan and take months to pay for purchases of \$100 or more.

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Portugal's Election Campaign Opens Officially Amid New Violence

BY MARVINE HOWE
Special to The New York Times
LISBON, April 4 — The campaign for parliamentary elections set for April 25 officially opened today with a Communist fiesta and a monarchist motorcade here and political rallies by the 12 other competing parties elsewhere in the country.

A bomb exploded in the stadium in the central city of Coimbra, where the conservative Social Democratic Center was holding its opening rally. There were no injuries, but two automobiles were badly damaged.

Civil and military authorities issued stern warnings against the continued violence, which threatens to jeopardize Portugal's first free elections for a legislative assembly in half a century.

Yesterday a priest, a candidate for a far-left party, and a 19-year-old woman, a party member, were killed when a bomb exploded in the priest's car near the northern city of Vila Real.

Party Headquarters Attacked
They were the first fatalities in a wave of violence that has seen several hundred attacks in the last few months directed mainly against headquarters of the Communist and other far-left parties, homes and automobiles.

Brig. Carlos Franco Charais, commander of the Central Military Region, warned yesterday that the violence of the "enemies of Portugal's democratic and socialist revolution" would increase as the elections approached.

He announced air and ground maneuvers in his command on Wednesday to "increase the operational efficiency" of the armed forces, whose constitutional mission, he said, was "to guarantee the regular functioning of the democratic institutions."

At the same time, the National Guard was instructed to guarantee order in the elections, with equal rights for all the political parties.

The National Election Commission stressed that the elections would be the "first step toward political stabilization" after the overthrow of the right-wing dictatorship two years ago. It guaranteed equal treatment for all parties, equal protection and the same access to the state radio and television.

In line with that policy, it was announced today that the People's Market, which also serves as Lisbon's Gallery of

Modern Art, would be put at the disposal of all the parties. The decision was made after the Communist Party had been given permission to hold its official campaign opening in the People's Market on the grounds that it was "a cultural event" and other parties protested. Thousands jammed the People's Market today to hear revolutionary songs by popular leftist singers and guitarists. The stands selling cotton candy and peanut brittle did more business than those selling the works of Marx, Lenin and Mao Tse-tung, but Communist Party stickers and flags sold briskly.

Meanwhile, the Popular Monarchist Party motorcade of several dozen cars passed the fairgrounds waving blue and white flags and honking horns. A bomb exploded when the Social Democratic Center's presidential candidate, Gen. Carlos Galvão de Melo, was speaking in the Coimbra stadium this afternoon. The Socialist, the largest party, held several parts of the day. The party leader Soares, spoke at rallies conservative strongman Aveiro and the Roman pilgrimage site of Fatima.

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Stockings...Sale 3 for 3.25 or 6 for 6.00...reg. 1.35 pr.

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Sheer colors: (a) beige delight (b) sandalwood (c) walnut, (d) wildmink (e) navy, (f) black illusion, (g) newport, (h) driftwood.

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Jews Join Blacks To Intensify Battle Against Prejudice

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, April 4 — Leaders of two major civil rights groups—one Jewish and the other black—pledged today to intensify their "collaboration in the struggle against prejudice and discrimination in America."

Former Judge Justice Wise Polier of Family Court in New York, honorary vice president of the American Jewish Congress, and a leading official of the organization, and Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reaffirmed the need for vigorous efforts to realize "full equality and justice for all—politically and economically."

Mrs. Polier, speaking at the concluding session of the organization's biennial convention at the L'Enfant Plaza Hotel, presented the 1976 Civil Rights Award of the Congress to Mr. Wilkins, honoring him for "a lifetime's effective work for racial equality."

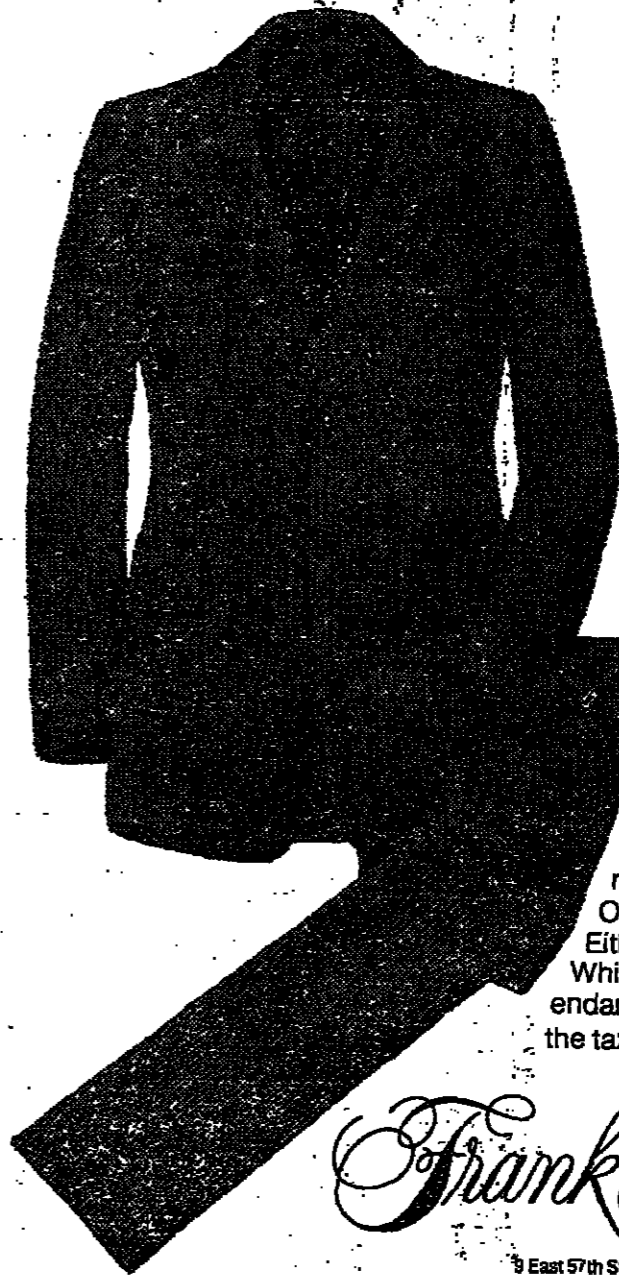
She recalled that her father, the late Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, a Zionist leader, was a founder of the N.A.A.C.P. in 1909. She said that the "ideals of the N.A.A.C.P. and the American Jewish Congress were common efforts."

Mrs. Polier emphasized that her organization and the N.A.A.C.P. must "place unabated emphasis on the pursuit of the common principles that are inherent in the spirit of brotherhood."

In her tribute to Mr. Wilkins, Mrs. Polier quoted the 15th Psalm from David: "He has walked uprightly and worked righteousness. He has spoken the truth in his heart. He has done no evil to his neighbor, and when he has sworn even though it is to his own hurt, he changeth not." Mr. Wilkins, who received a standing ovation, said that the award will serve as "a symbol of the long-standing effort of American blacks and Jews to overcome obstacles and continue their collaboration in working together until complete equality has been attained for all."

The delegates also honored Joseph H. Hirshhorn, donor of the Washington museum that bears his name. He was cited for "distinguished contributions" to American cultural life. The delegates re-elected Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg of Englewood, N.J., for a third two-year term as president. Theodore Bikel of Georgetown, Conn., was elected chairman of the organization's national governing council.

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**Labor Leaders
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New York Times
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Tucson	\$238	\$170
St. Louis	\$122	\$ 87
Kansas City	\$143	\$102
Pittsburgh	\$ 64	\$ 46
Oakland	\$272	\$194
Albuquerque	\$210	\$150
Amarillo	\$186	\$133
Oklahoma City	\$165	\$118
Tulsa	\$155	\$111
Wichita	\$160	\$114
Cincinnati	\$ 94	\$ 67
Columbus	\$ 83	\$ 59

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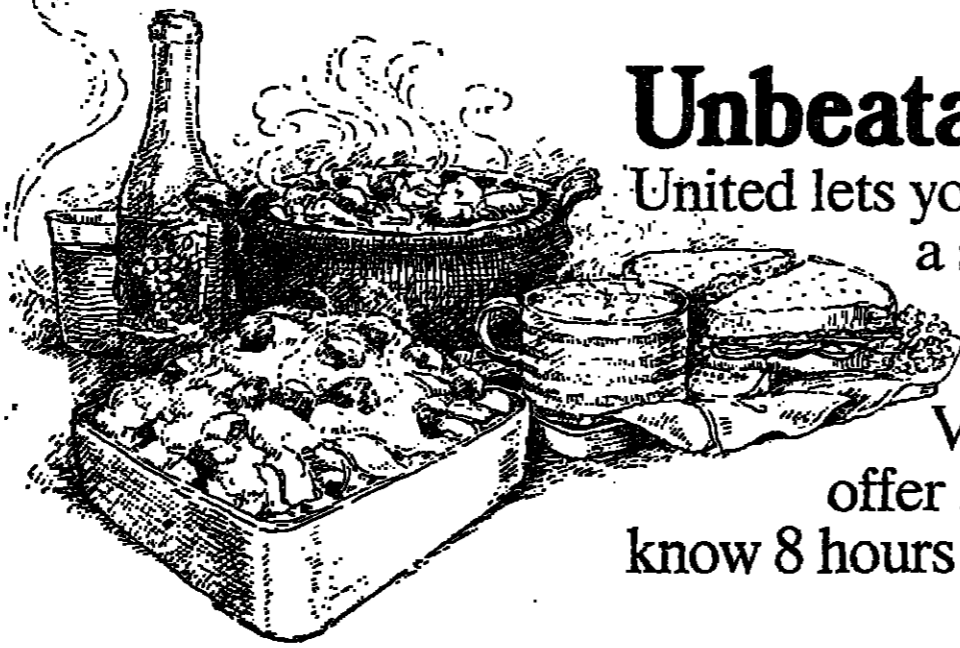
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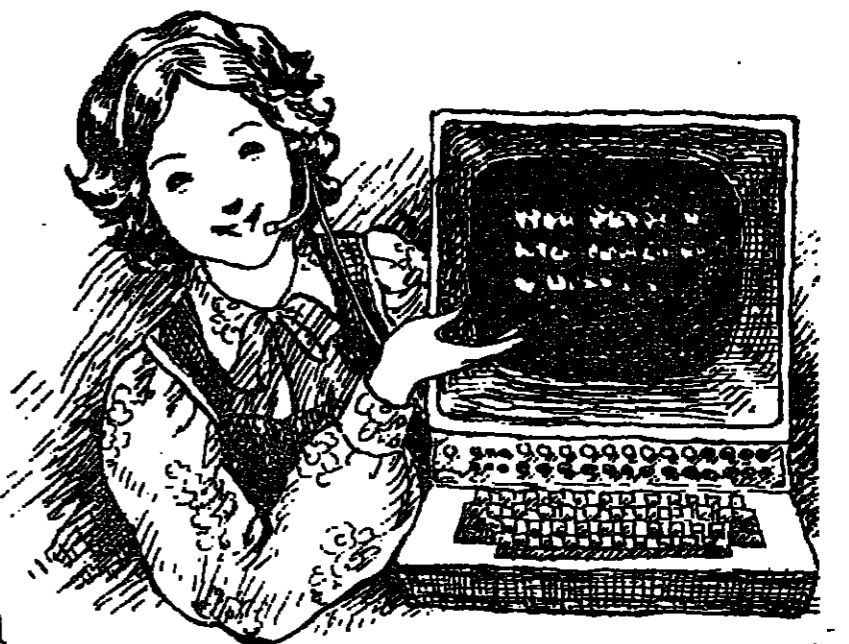


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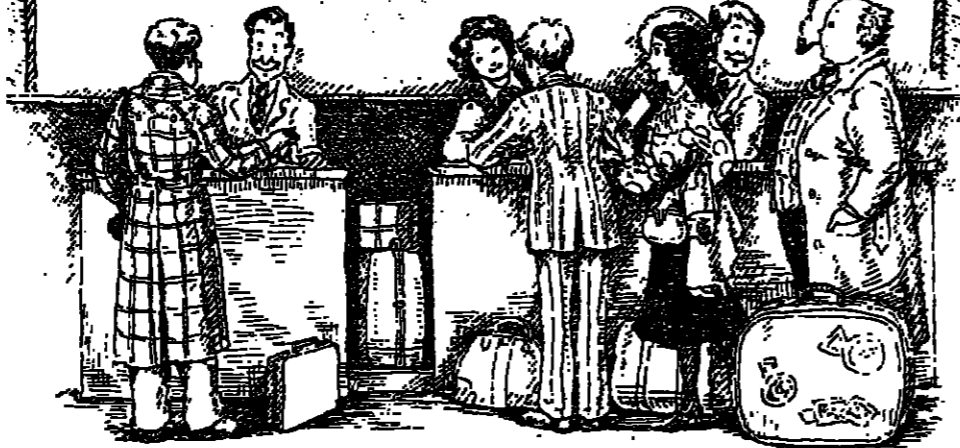
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“An Englishman’s first duty in life is to his tailor; what the second is, nobody has yet discovered.”

—Oscar Wilde



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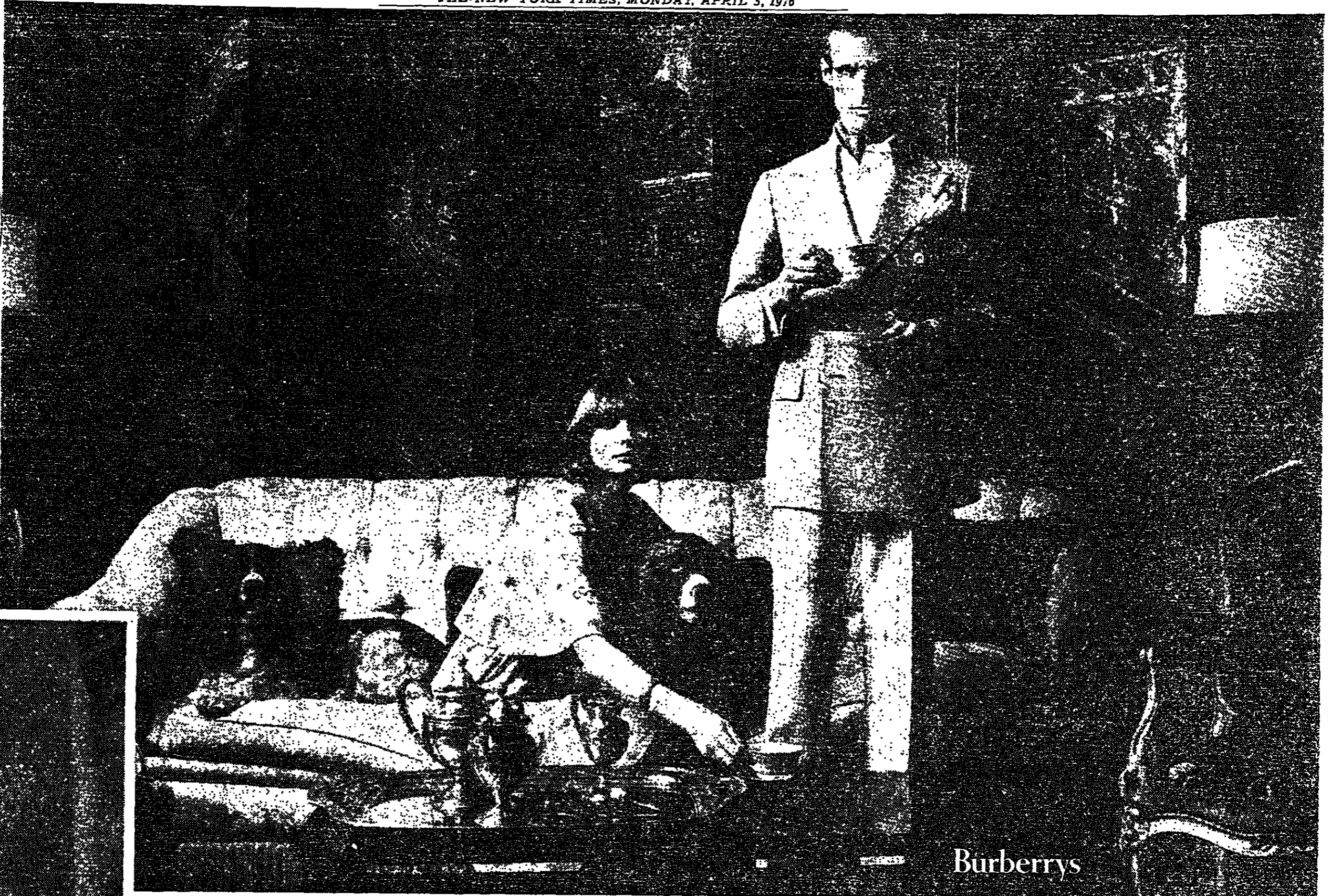
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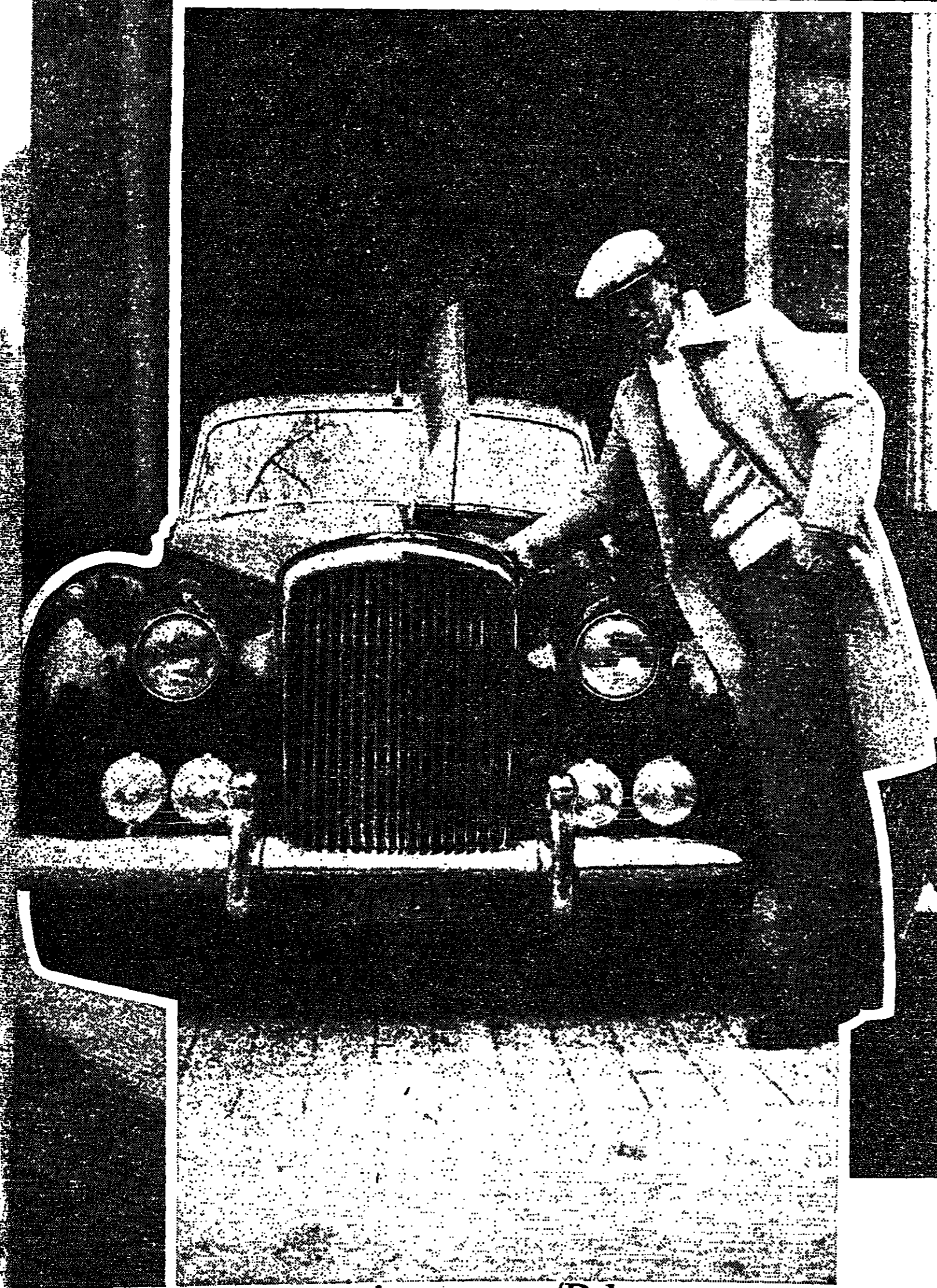
Kilgour, French & Sta

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OTB, at 5, Hopes to Grow, Though Betting Parlor Stigma Still Remains

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

usually vainly—to halt the opening of a new OTB parlor on the ground that it would downgrade the area.

Long before another five years have passed, this communal warfare will end, according to Paul R. Screvane, chairman of OTB, who says his agency has almost reached the end of its first phase of empire building.

"At the most," he said, in an interview, "we will need 25 more OTB parlors in the city. We have already reached the point where when we're considering a site for a new place we see that it will be taking too much money from another place to justify its existence."

"We are now thinking of using mobile OTB's that can go to shopping centers on certain days or even for certain hours."

While Mr. Screvane, in his office in the Paramount Building, fashions what he hopes will be a new and bigger era for OTB, the customers in the OTB parlors have still not shaken off a sense of guilt.

For instance, at the OTB establishment at 107-40 Queens Boulevard, in the Forest Hills section of Queens, a cheerful, middle-aged woman said:

"I don't bet on the horses.

I come here to meet some friends."

But a half-hour later the well-dressed woman was at one of the windows, putting down her bet and pocketing her ticket.

Of more than a dozen people interviewed at this OTB parlor in a stable, middle-class neighborhood, none would give his or her name.

A veteran horseplayer there offered an explanation for this desire for secrecy five years after it became legal to bet on horses at OTB parlors.

"Look at that woman with the food cart," he said, pointing to an elderly woman in line at a window. "The food cart is still empty. She should not be here until after she's gone to the supermarket."

"Do you think she wants her husband to know she's putting food money on the horses? And there are men who don't want their wives to know. And some people don't want their bosses to know they're at the OTB and there are some bosses who think it's bad business to let people know they're horse players."

This man also refused to give his name. He refused to say why he wanted to remain anonymous.

Though OTB bettors are contributing to the city, the state and the racing industry, they are still regarded with some

contempt by those who place bets at the track.

"They're small bettors and they don't know anything about horses," said a dapper elderly man outside the OTB parlor who said he was waiting to meet friends to go to the track.

Mr. Screvane was less concerned about the pecking order in the horse set than in showing the achievements of OTB—and answering arguments against it.

He said that OTB now got along well with the New York Racing Association, which had seemed determined to destroy OTB.

"We now have an excellent relationship with the New York Racing Association," Mr. Screvane said. "They have come to realize in five years that we are not going to disappear and that coexistence can be mutually beneficial. We have expanded their market with advertising and television."

He denied the arguments that OTB, by cutting attendance at the tracks, was killing off horse racing.

"Racing is a dying industry. It keeps increasing the number of racing days and the number of tracks. Now we have a new track about to open in the Meadowlands. This will kill for harness racing in Yonkers. The OTB has been the whipping

boy while the tracks are killing each other."

The New York Racing Association's spokesman, when asked to discuss the OTB, said he would put it up to other officials. No one replied.

On the subject of new sources of OTB revenue, Mr. Screvane pointed to bills in the State Senate and Assembly that would authorize OTB to take bets on "professional sports played under the direction, sponsorship or control of affiliation or association with either national leagues or associations or international leagues or association or both such leagues or associations."

The bill has 20 sponsors in the Senate and 31 in the Assembly, from both parties. Since it would require an amendment to the Constitution it would have to be passed by both houses this year and next and then be approved at a statewide referendum.

Meanwhile, Mr. Screvane sees ways of increasing the OTB revenue—it was \$758.7 million last year—through a different use of horseracing. He would like to rent such places as the Manhattan Center or Radio City Music Hall as huge betting parlors with closed circuit, live television of horse races.

"We would have concessions for food, soft drinks and liquor as well as betting windows," he said.

Even as he was talking, the OTB was preparing a new gimmick—a free lottery on the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness and Belmont Stakes. Anyone 18 years old or older can pick up a blank at an OTB parlor, fill it out, mail it to the OTB and be eligible, if he or she wins the lottery, to receive the equivalent of a \$50-OTB ticket on the winners of these races.

Mr. Screvane denied that five years of OTB had worked a particular hardship on the poor horse wagers with money needed for food and clothing. He said that the OTB parlors in such slums as Harlem and the South Bronx were not doing well. He conceded this might be because in those areas the people preferred to bet on the numbers.

He did not think it strange that the only two persons to head the OTB—Howard J. Samuels and himself—were basically political. For Mr. Samuels, the OTB was used as a showcase and springboard in his unsuccessful drive to become Governor. Mr. Screvane was a former President of the City Council who tried—also unsuccessfully—to become Mayor.

"I am not interested in public office any more," he said. "But I think it's smart to have someone with a political background to head OTB. You have to live in a world with politi-

cians and legislators h job. A hard-nosed business who can't get along with cians, they'll tell him. "You have to be a pick up a phone and call cians on this job."

Rockefeller Returns From 6-Nation

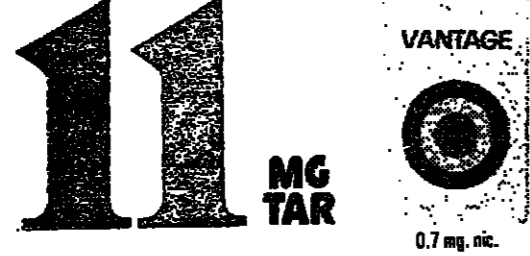
Vice President Rockefeller returned from his six-tour yesterday, saying the capitals he visited dered if they could count on America.

"The thing that ever was concerned about States," Mr. Rockefeller after he arrived with h at Kennedy International port.

"The United States a lot of friends w lieve in freedom arou world," he said.

His tour included s Tunisia, France, Iraq, laysia, Australia and Zealand.

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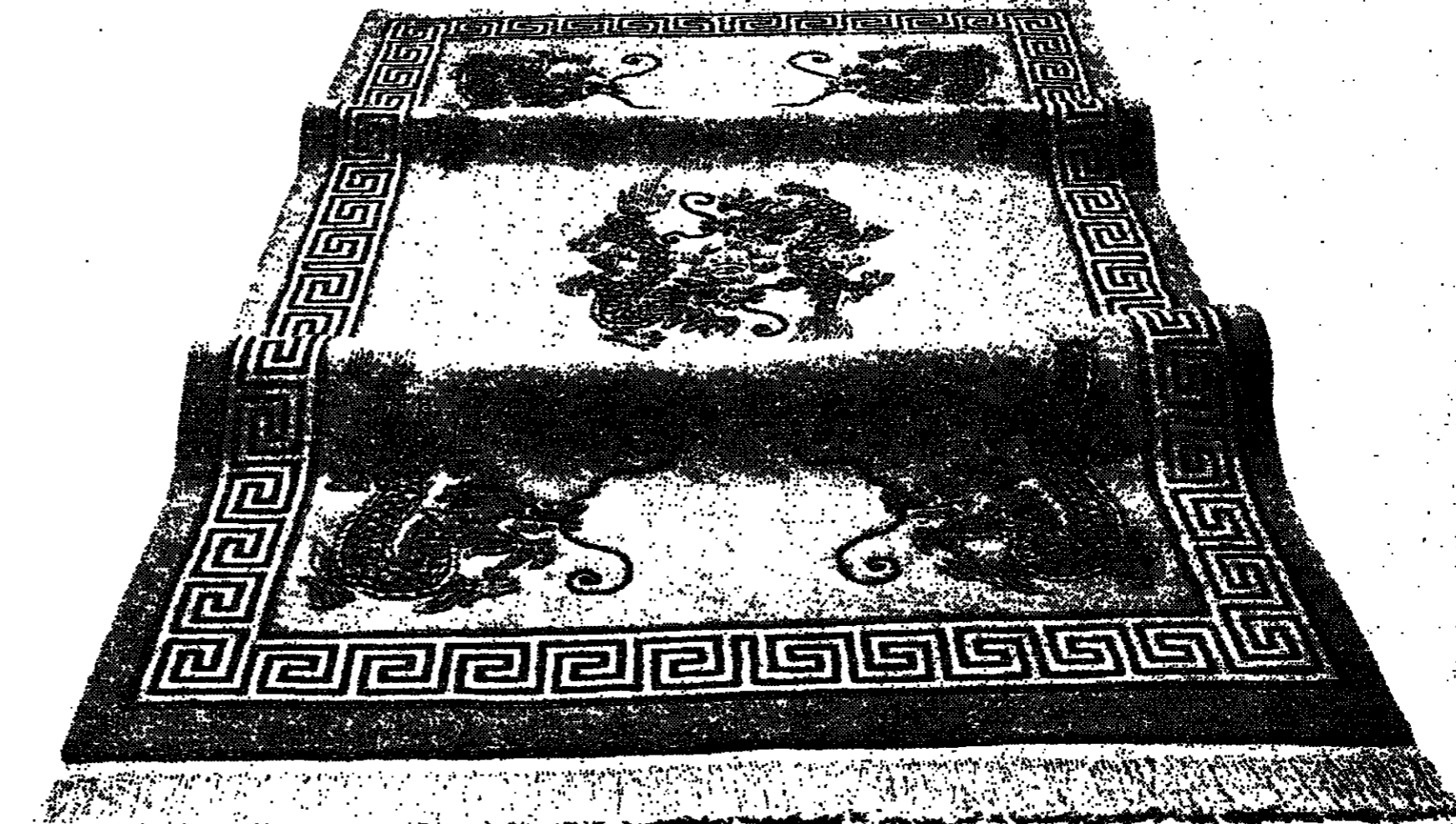
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Each rug is handwoven of pure Cshih Ning wool. Cshih Ning from the Ching Hai (Green Sea) Province is the finest wool on the face of the earth.

Each rug is a unique art form, new to the Western eye, but acclaimed worldwide as a valued investment. In kumquat, jasmine, flawless ivory, Chinese red, porcelain blue, imperial jade, bronze and gold, the stirring dynasty colors that are never bland, yet they blend with your decor.

All Chinese rugs from \$550 to \$3800. From 3'x 5' to 9'x 12'. (Also larger sizes if you like.) All will be displayed at Einstein Moomjy for all the days of our Chinese New Year.

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White Stag Acrylic and Pe...
 White Stag Acrylic and Pe...
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 White Stag Acrylic Warm...
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Will Increase Next Fall to More Than \$7,000 a Year at Many Leading Colleges and Universities

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to cut tuition and total charges
next year, hoping that it
will help the school attract
more students. Tuition will
drop from \$3,900 to \$3,740
and total charges will be down
by almost 10 percent.
"If we don't get a reliable
well coordinated student aid
program at the state and Fed-
eral level," Dr. Boyer said, "the
tuition problem will become
a social disaster."
Despite the cost increases

at most private colleges and
universities there remains a
feeling in many sectors that
the demand to get into the
prestigious institutions is still
strong.
Tuition Differential
"As long as an institution
can be first rate and offer
an excellent and distinctive
program," said Dr. Hanna Gray,
provost of Yale, "and as long
as it is not alone in its price
bracket and can change itself

in light of changing circum-
stances it will not price itself
out of the market."
The differential in tuition is
essentially what accounts for
the cost margin between public
and private institutions.
For instance, the average cost
of room and board next fall
will be \$1,304 at public colleges
and \$1,371 at private colleges.
Transportation, personal ex-
penses, books and supplies will
also cost about the same at

both kinds of institutions, ac-
cording to the College Board.
The two-year community col-
leges, attended primarily by
commuting students, will still
be the least expensive institu-
tions of higher education. But
pressure in many states to in-
crease community college tui-
tions are causing alarm.
"If tuition is imposed here,"
said Max Thompson, a student
at Los Angeles City College,
which is now free, "I'd have to

quit school or borrow money."
The average tuition at com-
munity colleges across the
country is expected to be \$337.
Here are the figures on what
the total costs for resident un-
dergraduates will be next fall
at a number of representative
institutions around the country:
Arizona State University,
\$3,150; California Institute of
Technology, \$6,285; University
of Colorado, \$2,831; University
of Connecticut, \$3,400; George-

town University, Washington, \$3,455; Rutgers University,
\$3,700; Northwestern University, New Jersey, \$3,200; Le Moyne
College, New York, \$4,350; Sa-
vannah College, Savannah, Ga., \$3,237; Grambling College, Louisiana, \$1,995; and
Bowdoin College, Maine, \$6,000.
State University of New York at New Paltz,
\$3,050; and Vassar College, New
York, \$5,710.

Copies of the College En-
trance Examination Board's re-
port are available at \$2.50
each from College Board Publi-
cation Orders, Box 2815,
Princeton, N.J. 08540.

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in a splash of super colors... and in fabrics that almost care
for themselves... some specially priced. Find the
warm-up suit that's right for you.

A. White Stag Men's and Ladies' Acrylic and Polyester Warm-ups

Superb actionwear featuring zip jacket with pocket and easy pull-on pants with rear patch pants pocket. Navy/white/red, brown/beige. Men's sizes S to XL. Ladies' sizes S to L. **\$39**

B. White Stag Men's and Ladies' Acrylic and Polyester Warm-ups

Jacket with full front zipper and zip pocket. Pull-on pants feature knit waistband. Navy, powder, yellow. Men's sizes S to XL. Ladies' sizes S to L. **\$35**

C. Winning Ways Men's and Ladies' Acrylic Warm-up Suits

Triple knit acrylic suit with zip jacket pocket and action arm insert for those overhead shots. Navy, green, burgundy and light blue. Men's sizes S to XL. Ladies' sizes S to L. **\$32**

D. Winning Ways Ladies' Hooded Acrylic Warm-ups

Fashionable hooded jacket with full front zipper, knit cuffs and waistband. Pants feature pocket and fully elasticized waist. Blue/white/green. Ladies' sizes S to L. **\$40**

E. Bravado Ladies' Acrylic Warm-ups by Jason Empire

Fashion teams-up with comfort in this wash and wear warm-up with one zip pocket on pants and on jacket. Coral/white. Ladies' sizes S to L. **\$40**

F. Cross Court Men's 100% Nylon Warm-up Suits

Now enjoy sensational savings on this handsome wash and wear suit with full front zip jacket and easy pull-on pants. Burgundy/navy, orange/royal, royal/white. Men's sizes S to XL. **19⁹⁹** reg. \$30

G. Cross Court Men's 100% Acrylic or Nylon/Cotton Warm-ups

Wash and wear warm-up suit with easy pull-on pants and full front zip jacket with pocket. Navy/yellow, brown/yellow. Men's sizes S to XL. **24⁹⁹** reg. \$35

H. Cross Court Ladies' Nylon/Cotton Warm-ups

Jacket with full front zipper. Easy pull-on pants. Wash and wear. Lime/kelly, navy/red, red/white, gold/navy, yellow/navy. Ladies' sizes S to L. **19⁹⁹** reg. \$30

J. Cross Court Children's 100% Nylon Warm-ups

Wash and wear suit with full front zipper and easy pull-on pants. Available in burgundy/white, royal/white, powder, yellow, navy/yellow, red/navy. Unisex sizes 8 to 16. **14⁹⁹** reg. \$20

K. Bravado Men's 100% Acrylic Warm-ups by Jason Empire

Fashionable warm-up with a one zip jacket pocket, zip flared pant legs. Beige/brown/white, grey/black/white. Men's sizes S to XL. **\$40**



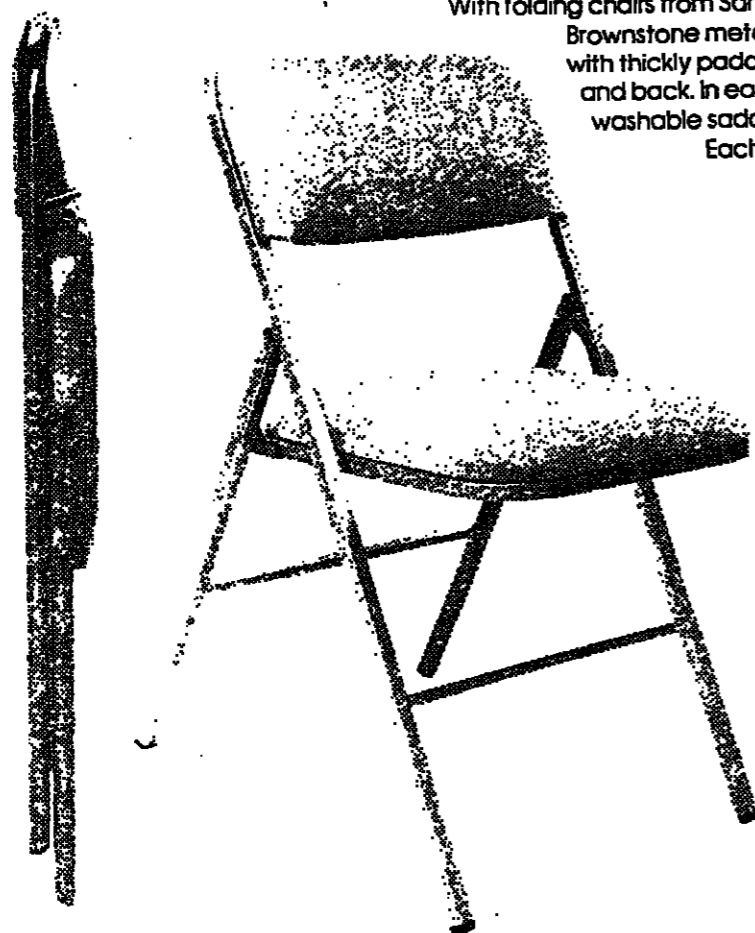
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The Gloomy Side of the Historian Henry A. Kissinger

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 4—Henry A. Kissinger's world view has become a contentious campaign issue between President Ford and his challenger Ronald Reagan. Other Secretaries of State have been controversial; what makes this dispute unusual is that Mr. Kissinger's policies seem to come under less scrutiny than his philosophy.

Underlying the discussion are the questions: Is Mr. Kissinger too gloomy and pessimistic to chart American foreign policy? Or are his intellectual insights just what are needed to avoid the tragedies that have befallen other societies in the past?

It is something of a bizarre debate since it is unlikely that either Mr. Reagan or Mr. Ford has examined in detail Mr. Kissinger's philosophy of history. And while the debate is potentially an intriguing one, for the moment, it has unfortunately been narrowed to the question whether Mr. Kissinger in 1970 made a specific statement to Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., then the Chief of Naval Operations, that suggested that America was on the decline and the Soviet Union was the wave of the future.

Athens and Sparta

Mr. Reagan, in a nationally televised political address on Wednesday night, said: "Dr. Kissinger is quoted as saying that he thinks of the United States as Athens and the Soviet Union as Sparta. The day of the United States is past and today is the day of the Soviet Union." And he added, "My job as Secretary of State is to negotiate the most acceptable second-best position available."

Campaign aides said the material came from Admiral Zumwalt, who has covered the ground in a new book, "On Watch," which is highly critical of Mr. Kissinger. The Secretary of State had been asked about the Zumwalt quotations two weeks ago when the first press reports of Admiral Zumwalt's book appeared.

His denial, at a news conference in Dallas on March 23, was categorical, and was repeated in essence the day after Mr. Reagan's speech. The rebuttal was echoed by Mr. Ford on Friday in a speech in Milwaukee.

A Prize for Fiction

"I am going to nominate the good Admiral for the Pulitzer Prize for fiction," Mr. Kissinger said in Dallas.

And he has not yet fully realized that his opponent in the Virginia senatorial campaign is called "Byrd," not "Kissinger," he said, noting that Admiral Zumwalt is seeking the Democratic nomination for the seat of Harry F. Byrd Jr., a conservative who is running as an independent.

A View of History

Mr. Kissinger probably best summed up his own view of history in an interview with The New York Times in October 1974, a time when he was deeply concerned about the ability of the West to maintain unity in the face of worldwide recession and inflation caused by the Arab oil embargo and subsequent steep price rises; when Portugal, Italy, Spain, Greece and Turkey all seemed in precarious political situations.

Asked if he considered himself as "essentially tragic," Mr. Kissinger replied: "I think of myself as a historian more than as a statesman. As a historian, you have to be conscious of the fact that every civilization that has ever existed has ultimately collapsed."

"History is a tale of efforts that failed, or aspirations that weren't realized, or wishes that went out to be different from what one expected. So as a historian, one has to live with a sense of the inevitability of tragedy. As a statesman, one has to act on the assumption that problems must be solved."

In May 1975, Mr. Kissinger, interviewed on the NBC Today show, was asked if it were true that "you are gloomy about what you see as the decline and erosion of the free world?"

"As a matter of fact it is — it is partly true," he replied. "It is not so much erosion of the free world. I think if we look around the world today — that in many countries Marxist ideologies and perceptions of the world which are contrary to our own are gaining in strength and that therefore we have in the world both a poli-

Quotations From Kissinger on His World View

1950
Life involves suffering and transitoriness. No person can choose his age or the condition of his time. The past may rob the present of much joy and much mystery. The generation of Buchenwald and the Siberian labor camps cannot talk with the same optimism as its fathers. The bliss of Dante has been lost in our civilization. But this merely describes a fact of decline and not its necessity. Man's existence is as transcendental a fact as the violence of history. Man's actions testify to his aspirations which stem from an attitude of the soul, not an evaluation of conditions. To be sure these may be tired times. But we cannot require immortality as the price for giving meaning to life. The experience of freedom enables us to rise beyond the suffering of the past and the frustrations of history. In this spirituality resides humanity's essence, the unique which each man imparts to the necessity of his life, the self-transcendence which gives peace. —Senior thesis at Harvard College: "The Meaning of History: Reflections on Spengler, Toynbee and Kant."

1957
The statesman is therefore like one of the heroes in classical drama who has had a vision of the future but who cannot transmit it directly to his fellow-men and who cannot validate its "truth." Nations learn only by experience; they "know" only when it is too late to act. But statesmen must act as if their intuition were already experience, as if their aspiration were truth. It is for this reason that statesmen often share the fate of prophets, that they are without honor in their own country, that they always have a difficult task in legitimizing their programs domestically, and that their greatness is usually apparent only in retrospect when their intuition has become experience. The statesman must therefore be an educator; he must bridge the gap between a people's experience and his vision, between a nation's tradition and its future. —"A World Restored: Metternich, Castlereagh and the Problems of Peace 1812-1822."

Oct. 12, 1970
This Administration came into office at what I am sure in retrospect will appear as one of the great transitional periods in American foreign policy. These periods do not always coincide with the announcement of them. In the early 1960's there were many who thought that a tremendous new change had come across American foreign policy. But I suspect that in retrospect that will

appear as the last flowering of the period which ushered in by the Marshall Plan as a more energetic application of the principle that unless the United States did everything around the world at every moment, time it would not be done at all. . . . It was not the Administration which said, "We will pay any price; we will bear any burden; we will meet any hardship; we will support any friend; we will fight any foe to achieve" — I forgot what the rhetoric was — "the survival of liberty." And I don't think this as a criticism. I say this analytically, to point the tremendous change that has occurred in the nature of international relations. —Press briefing.

Sept. 23, 1974
The economic history of the postwar period has been one of sustained growth — for developing as well as developed nations. The universal expectation of our people, the foundation of our political institutions, and the assumption underlying the evolving structures of peace all based on the belief that this growth will continue.

But will it? The increasingly open and complex global economic system that we have come to take granted is now under unprecedented attack. The world is poised on the brink of a return to the unsteady economic order in the thirties. And should that occur we would suffer — poor as well as rich, producer as well as consumer. —Address to United Nations General Assembly.

Oct. 13, 1974
I think we are delicately poised right now. I guess think that the next decade could either be a period in retrospect will look like one of the great periods of human creativity, or it could be the beginning of an extraordinary disarray. —Interview, The New York Times.

March 11, 1976
The challenges before us are monumental. But if every generation that is given the opportunity to create a new international order. If the opportunity is not we shall live in a world of chaos and danger. If realized we will have entered an era of peace and justice. But we can realize our hopes only united people. Our challenge — and its solution — is ourselves. Our greatest foreign policy problem is divisions at home. Our greatest foreign policy is national cohesion and a return to the awareness of foreign policy we are all engaged in a common endeavor. —Speech, Boston.

tical problem and a philosophical problem, that is, a problem of the degree to which we appear relevant to other countries."

What had Admiral Zumwalt actually written? In the book, he prints what he says was a memorandum of conversation that he held with Mr. Kissinger on Nov. 28, 1970, while Mr. Kissinger was his guest on a special train to the Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia.

In that period, as he recounts in his book, Admiral Zumwalt had been concerned about the dangers being posed to the Navy by the Soviet Navy, and he had pressed President Richard M. Nixon for help and was doing the same with Mr. Kissinger. The memo says, in part:

"K. feels that U.S. has passed its historic highpoint like so many earlier civilizations. He believes U.S. is on downhill and cannot be roused by political challenge. He states that his job is to persuade the Russians to give us the best deal we can get, recognizing that the historical forces favor them."

He continued to quote Mr. Kissinger in another section: "The American people have only themselves to blame because they lack a sense to stay the course against the Russians who are 'Sparta' to our Athens."

Mr. Kissinger, in his rebuttal last week, added that as a historian he could not have made the "Sparta-Athens" analogy because, he said, Athens outlasted Sparta by several centuries.

A Man of Moods

As virtually everyone who has written about Mr. Kissinger has noted, he is complex, a man of contrasting moods, who varies from periods of despair to moments of exhilaration.

Probably no Secretary of State has come into office with such an absorbing interest in the philosophy of history, and whose actions in office have so closely followed his own teachings.

He has been impressed by such determinists as the German philosopher Oswald Spengler, whose "Decline of the West" presented the view that all societies rise and fall and that the West was now inescapably headed toward disaster.

This book, published in two volumes in 1918 and 1922, had a major impact on society and on students in the aftermath of World War I, struggling to explain the decay of moral principles.

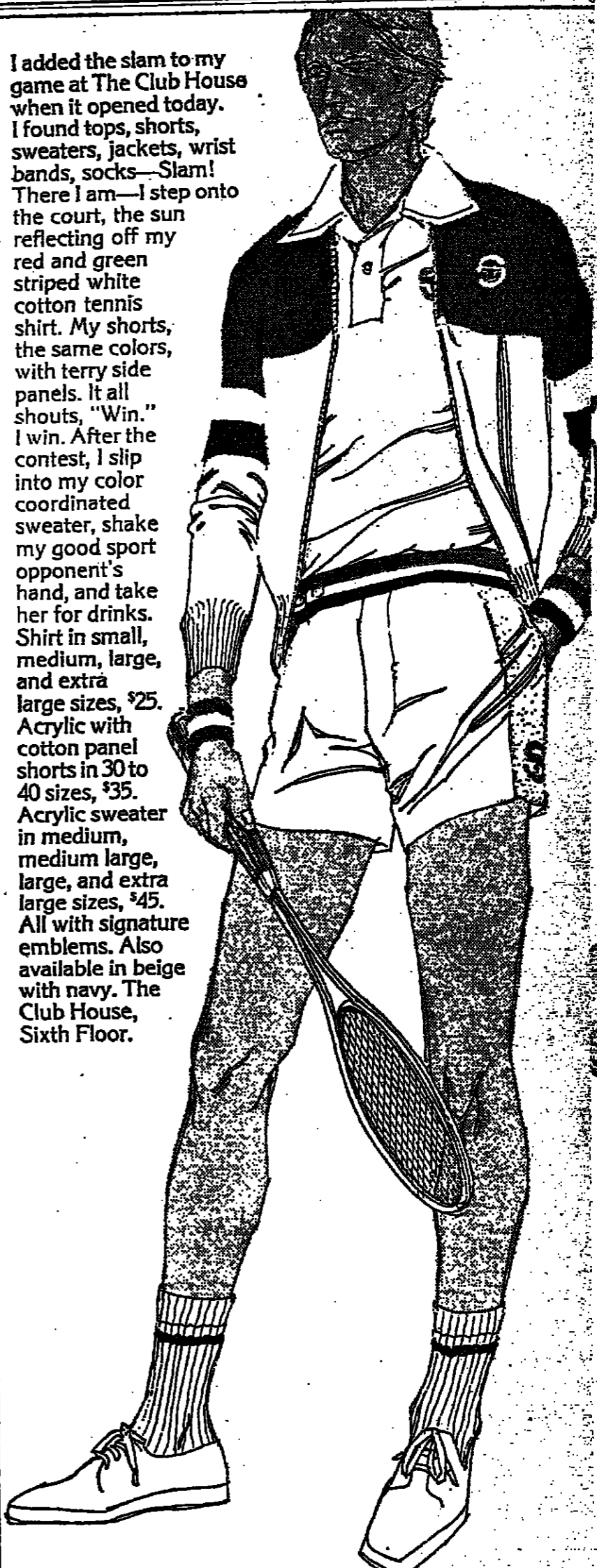
But Mr. Kissinger, while fascinated by the tragic view of Spengler, is not, in his view, a Spenglerian.

Statesman Is Guide

In all his writings, starting with his Harvard undergraduate thesis in 1950, he has argued that man has the ability to shape events and thereby avoid an impending tragedy; it is the statesman who should, through his own intuition and experience, guide societies through difficult periods.

Just a week ago, when testifying on Capitol Hill, he warned that failure to approve the new Turkish accord would be a matter of "utmost gravity"; refusal to sell Egypt's C-130's would be "disastrous"; if the Cubans intervened in Africa again, it would be a "grave" crisis.

I added the slam to my game at The Club House when it opened today. I found tops, shorts, sweaters, jackets, wrist bands, socks—Slam! There I am—I step onto the court, the sun reflecting off my red and green striped white cotton tennis shirt. My shorts, the same colors, with terry side panels. It all shouts, "Win." I win. After the contest, I slip into my color coordinated sweater, shake my good sport opponent's hand, and take her for drinks. Shirt in small, medium, large, and extra large sizes, \$25. Acrylic with cotton panel shorts in 30 to 40 sizes, \$35. Acrylic sweater in medium, medium large, large, and extra large sizes, \$45. All with signature emblems. Also available in beige with navy. The Club House, Sixth Floor.



I found a tennis outfit to psych out my opponent. I'm glad The Club House is open. And it's at **SAI FIFTH AVENUE** THE MEN'S STORE

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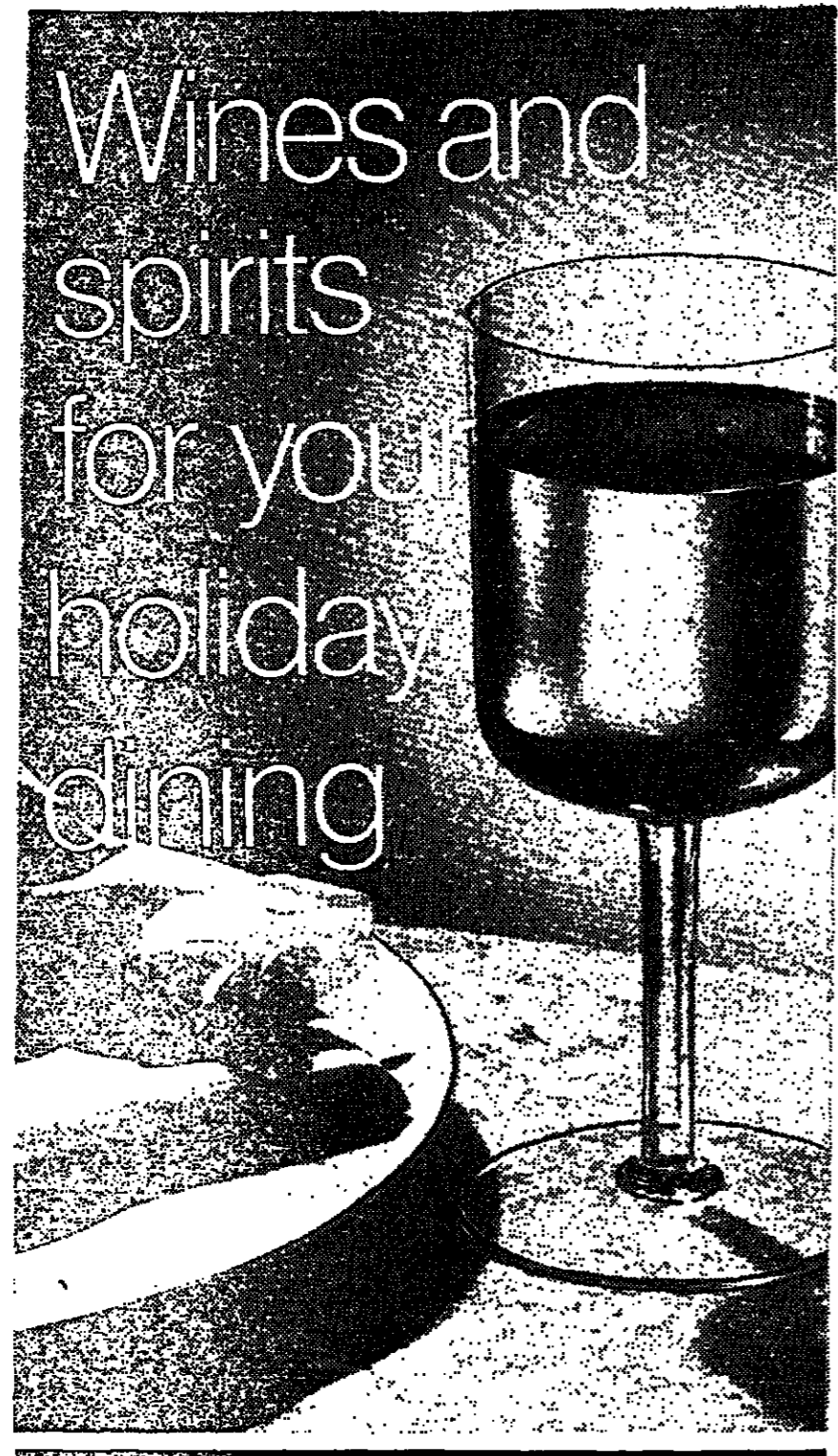
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Waterbury, Conn.: Naugatuck Valley Mall • Bridgeport, Conn.: Lafayette Plaza
Meriden, Conn.: Meriden Mall
Farmington, Conn.: West Farm Mall



Wines and spirits for your holiday dining

Our wines and spirits from all over the world are the perfect complement to your holiday dining. Pick your favorite country and enjoy!

	Bottle	Case
Italian		
330 Soave, 331 Valpolicella 332 Bardolino	1.40	16.20
325 Verdicchio	2.75	29.70
326 Lambrusco red	1.75	\$19
329 Chianti Classico	3.15	\$34
French		
818 Pouilly Fuisse 1973	3.50	37.80
222 Reserve de la Commanderie 1972 (white)	2.40	\$26
73 Passe Maree (white)	2.85	30.80
94 Lirac Rose (Rhône)	2.60	\$28
50 Beaujolais 1974	3.75	40.50
34 Bourgogne Rouge 1970	\$.4	43.20
35 Mercurey Rouge 1972	4.50	48.60
85 Chateau La Serre 1971 (Rhône)	2.80	30.25
60 Clos Chantegrive 1971 (Graves)	4.50	48.60
58 Chateau Monbazillac 1973	4.50	48.60
25 Chateau Coufran 1967	\$.4	43.20
6 Domaine des Rochers 1970 (Bordeaux)	2.90	31.30
901 Chateau Tourteran 1971	2.50	27.00
7 Carruades de Chateau Lafite-Rothschild 1967	8.75	94.50
German		
8 Liebfraumilch, 9 Moselblumchen, 10 Zeller Schwarze Katz	1.75	\$19
7670 Deidesheimer Herrgottsacker Riesling 1972	2.75	29.70
TIK-72 Ingelheimer Kaiserpfalz 1972 (red)	2.60	\$28
Spanish and Portuguese		
110 Rioja Red, or 111 White	2.25	24.30
112 Sangria	1.80	19.45
100 Vino Verde	2.50	\$27
California		
320 Haverill House Cabernet Sauvignon	4.60	49.20
621 Heltz Zinfandel	3.75	40.50
636 Mondavi Red Table Wine	2.49	26.90
631 Kenwood Grey Riesling	3.69	39.85
638 Mondavi White Table Wine	2.49	26.90
Jug wines for those large family get-togethers		
507 California Burgundy, 508 Chianti		
509 Pink Chablis, 510 Chablis, 511 Sauternes	Gal. 3.45	4/12.40
637 Mondavi Red, 639 White Table Wine	Magnum 4.59	6/24.80
327 Lambrusco	Magnum 2.99	6/\$16
113 Sangria	1/2 gal. 3.95	6/21.30
Passover		
Listed are a few of our fine selection of wines and liquors		
	Bottle	Case
41 Carmel Concord	1.99	22.70
42 Carmel C.W.G. Cabernet Sauvignon	2.59	\$28
43 Manischewitz Malaga	1.99	22.70
44 Manischewitz Concord	1/2 gal. 3.79	6/20.50
45 Kedem Royal Concord	qt. 1.85	21.10
46 Kedem Bordeaux Superior Semi-Dry White	3.49	37.70
47 Kedem Sangria	1.75	18.90
48 Cotes de Provence Kosher Red, or 49 Rose	2.99	32.20
62 Carmel Wisniak 5th	priced under 6.36	-
63 Carmel Gin 5th	priced under 5.51	-
64 Carmel 777 Richon Brandy 5th	priced under 6.94	-
Spirits to enjoy before or after dinner		
	Bottle	Priced under
York House Scotch blended and bottled in Scotland 86.8°	6.50	
Mackeggie 12 yr. Imported Scotch 86.8°, qt.	7.75	
Majestic Imported Scotch 80°, qt.	5.80	
Taster Canadian Whisky 86°, 1/2 gal.	11.30	
Taster Vodka 80°, 1/2 gal.	9.01	
Red Star Gin 90°, qt.	4.86	
Mont D'Or Brandy 80° (French), 5th	6.31	

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Paper Reports Offer by Shapp To Halt Suit in Deal With Bank

PITTSBURGH, April 4 (AP)—A top official of the Mellon Bank confirmed a newspaper report today that Gov. Milton J. Shapp offered to withhold legal action against the bank in exchange for a \$61 million loan to the state's housing agency.

Charles Jarrett, a Mellon bank vice president, said the report in the Sunday Pittsburgh Press was correct but declined to elaborate.

"I am under specific instruction to make no further comment because we are threatened with litigation," Mr. Jarrett said in a telephone interview.

The Press quoted an unidentified Mellon source as saying that Governor Shapp asked the bank in January to bail out the financially troubled Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency.

The source, according to the newspaper, quoted Mr. Shapp as telling a bank official, "If you can help us with the housing agency, we can forget any legal action against the bank."

The Press source said the bank had "plenty of witnesses to back up the fact the offer was made by Governor Shapp to us if it's not a form of blackmail. I don't know what is," the source said.

Report Is Denied

Pete Donnelly, Mr. Shapp's assistant press secretary, denied the report.

"I believe exactly the opposite is true," Mr. Donnelly said. "The Governor had heard that there was perhaps a connection between the suit and the authority case."

"The Governor hoped that was not the case and he spoke to Mr. Higgins [James H. Hig-

gins, the Mellon board chairman.] Higgins assured him it was not so. This was before the published report. There was no connection."

The Press quoted Mr. Shapp as saying: "I told Mr. Higgins that I've heard there may be a connection between these two things and explained that I hoped there was not. I further explained that they didn't deserve to be connected and Mr. Higgins agreed."

Last week Governor Shapp called on the Mellon Bank to resign as the trustee of the Pennsylvania Public School Building Authority. He said the bank had cost the state more than \$6 million through bad investments of public funds.

Mr. Higgins declared that the authority was responsible for management of the money, and he pledged the bank would fight the attempted ouster in court.

King of Sweden Given A Tour of Washington

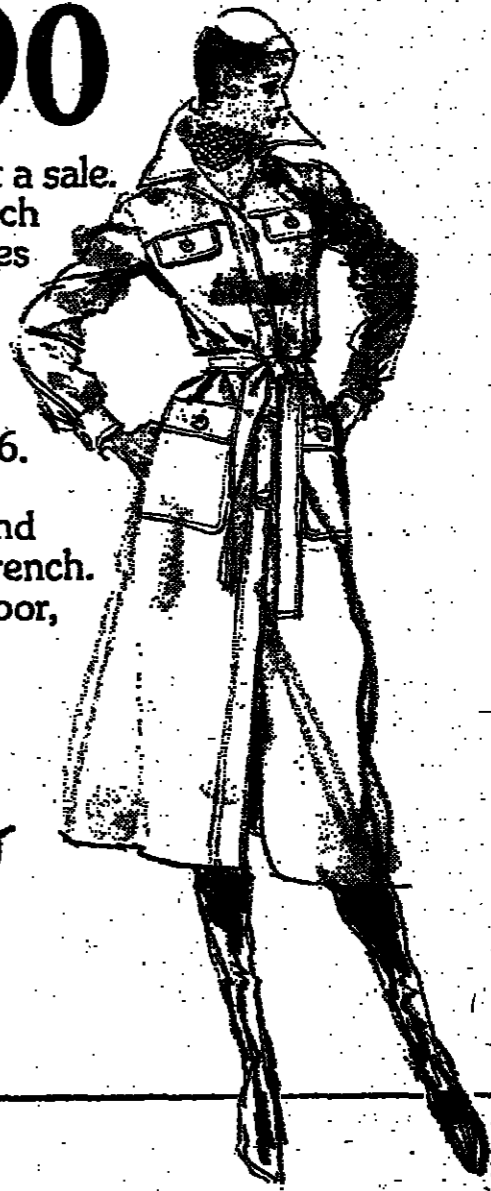
WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—King Carl XVI Gustaf arrived here today on the second stop of a 27-day visit to the United States.

He spent a leisurely day sightseeing before a meeting tomorrow with President Ford.

The 29-year-old King was given a guided tour of George Washington's estate at nearby Mount Vernon. He later visited the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the new National Air and Space Museum, where moon capsules and other items from America's space exploits are on display.

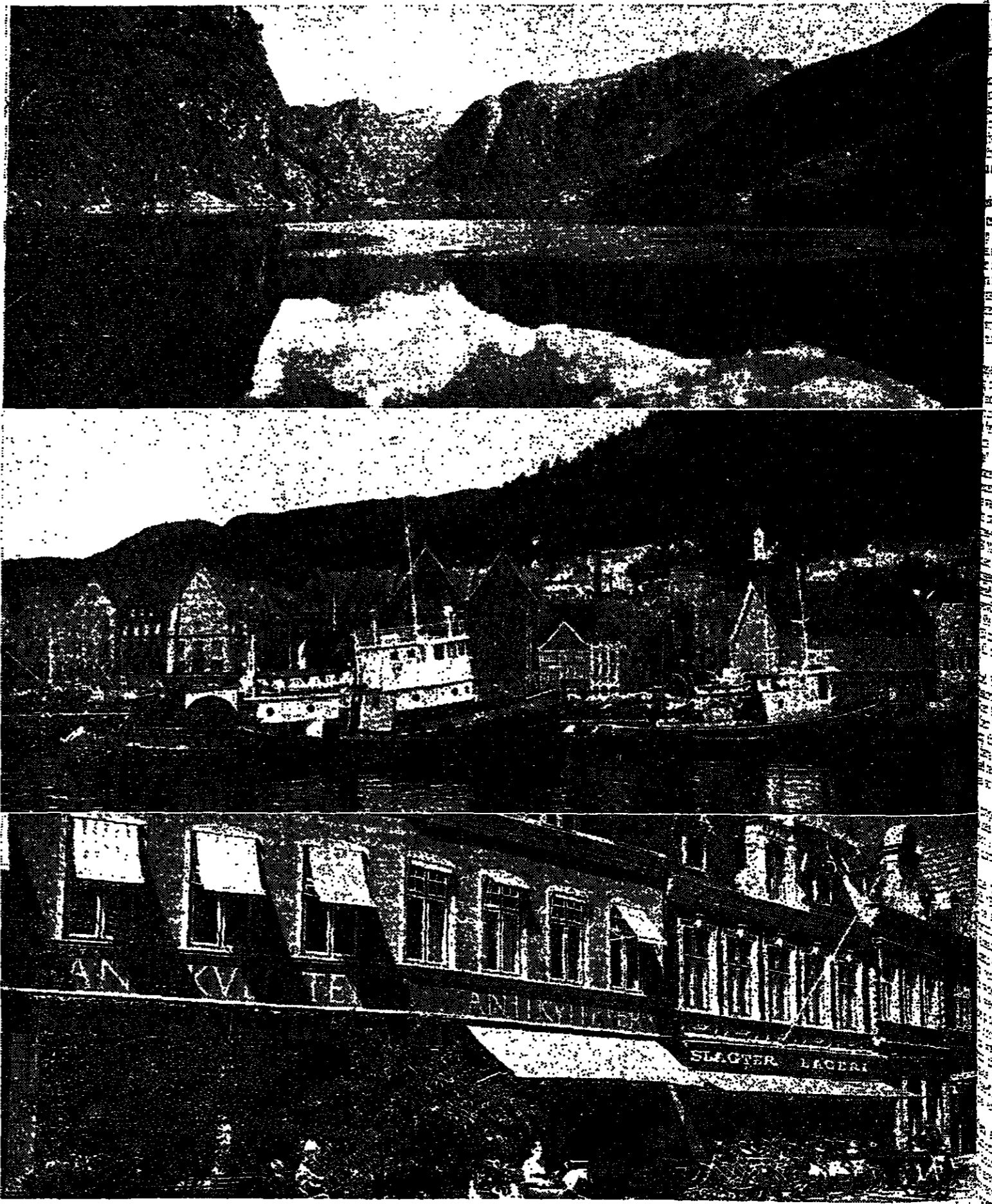
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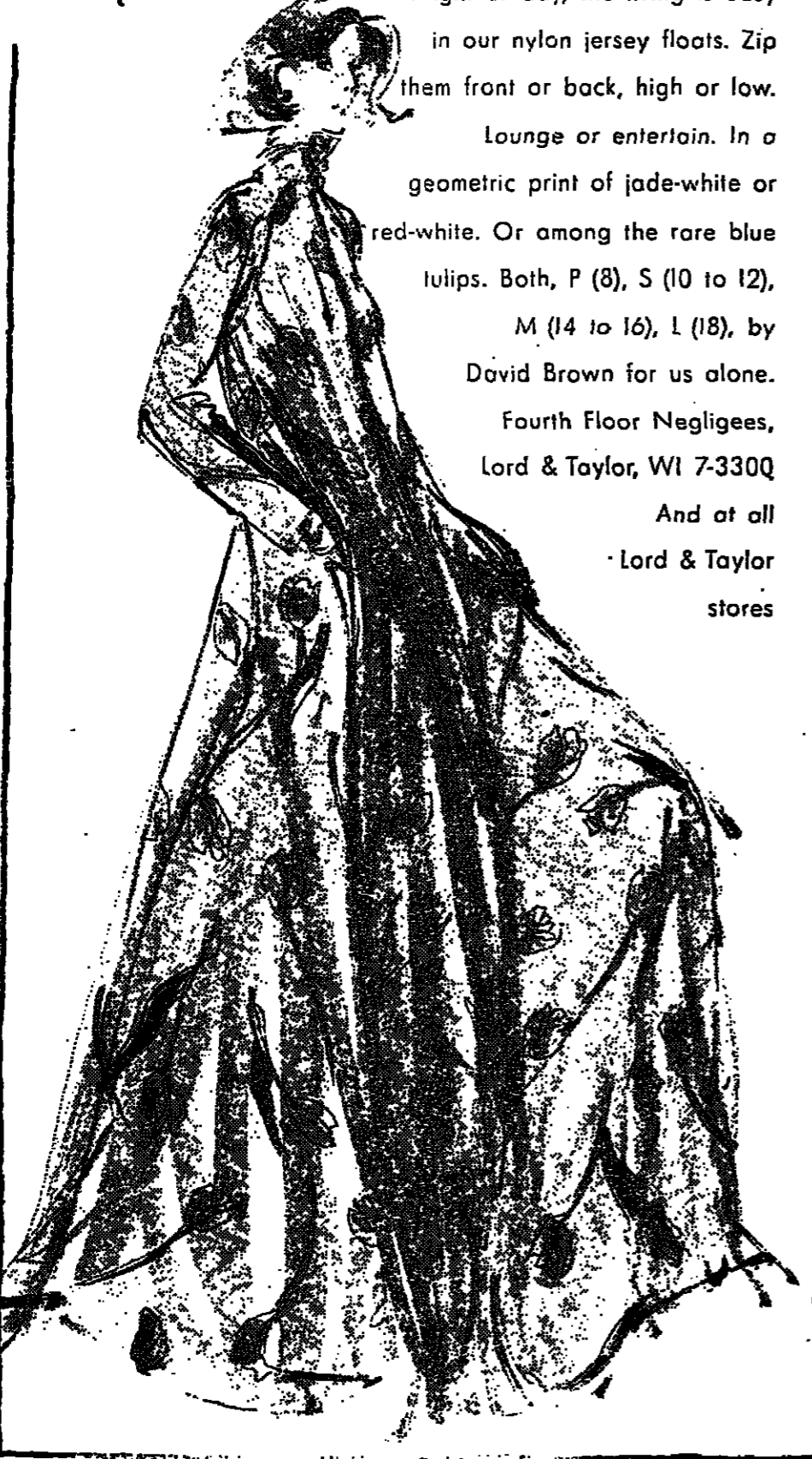
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Carter Takes the Lead in Delegate Selections in Kansas Count

TOPEKA, Kan., April 4 (AP)—Jimmy Carter took the lead in delegate selections in yesterday's Democratic caucuses in Kansas counties, but the biggest bloc of delegates elected is uncommitted.

Tom Corcoran of Topeka, a Democratic national committeeman, said that he believed many uncommitted delegates were leaning toward Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

Six hundred eight of 664 delegates, or 91.6 percent, have been reported elected. Of those, Mr. Carter claimed 232, or 38.2 percent. Mr. Jackson had 43, or 7.1 percent.

A total of 286 delegates, or 47 percent, were elected next month's district conventions as uncommitted.

Following Mr. Carter and Mr. Jackson in the delegate voting were Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, 29, or 4.8 percent; Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma, 13, or 1.1 percent; Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, 3, or one-half of 1 percent; and Senator Frank Church of Idaho, 2, or three-tenths of 1 percent.

Mr. Udall won 9 percent of the delegate strength and Mr. Wallace 1 percent. There was a scattering of delegates for Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Mr. Harris and Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California.

State Democratic Party officials said that yesterday's caucus results would establish the apportionment of the state's 54 delegates to the national convention along these lines: uncommitted, 36 or 37; Mr. Carter, 14 to 16, Mr. Udall, 3 or 4.

The voting was to choose city and county delegates to Congressional district conventions May 22.

Results in Oklahoma OKLAHOMA CITY, April 4 (AP)—Oklahoma Democrats have completed the apportionment of their delegates to the Democratic National Convention, with Mr. Carter picking up one more delegate expected.

The former Georgia Gov. picked up four of the delegates awarded at day's session, giving 1 sure votes for President

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12noon	2:42pm	LaGuardia	727	Non Stop
1:30pm	5:10pm	LaGuardia	727	One Stop
3:00pm	5:42pm	LaGuardia	727	Non Stop
4:45pm	7:29pm	LaGuardia	727	Non Stop
5:40pm	8:18pm	Newark	727	Non Stop
5:40pm	8:30pm	Kennedy	707	Non Stop
7:45pm	10:30pm	LaGuardia	727	Non Stop
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AND UDALL
WISCONSIN

A Trimmer Reagan Camp Starts a New Round and Looks to Texas Primary

By JON NORDHEIMER
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, April 4—Ronald Reagan opens a new and possibly conclusive round this week in his effort to take the Republican nomination away from President Ford.

Much has happened since the former Governor of California departed from Los Angeles in early January aboard a chartered 727 jetliner to take his campaign to New Hampshire. At that Mr. Reagan stood high in the polls, contributions were pouring in, and his political lieutenants talked cheerfully about upset victories in New Hampshire and Florida, about handwagons and party unity.

Tomorrow Mr. Reagan leaves for Texas aboard a commercial aircraft. There is no red-white-blue chartered jet imparting power and prestige. The \$50,000-a-week jet has been dropped, a casualty of the pinched financial resources of the Reagan campaign.

his managers look forward with much confidence in April to the kind of shot-in-the-arm victories that he desperately needs to shore up his support in the South and West. It is in these regions that Mr. Reagan must now win enough delegates to prevent the President from wrapping up a first-ballot victory at the Republican convention in August.

Mr. Reagan is predicting a one-third share of the Republican vote in the Wisconsin primary on Tuesday. In the New York primary the same day, the Californian has fielded slates of delegates in only seven of the state's 39 Congressional districts.

The only other April primary is in Pennsylvania, and Mr. Reagan's name is not entered there.

Republican state conventions and caucuses will be held during the month in several states, but not until the Texan primary on May 1 will Mr. Reagan get a chance to defeat the

President in a way that can convince the party he has long-term viability.

Maintains Support

A check by The New York Times in Texas, and in several other key states that will hold primaries in May, suggests that the challenger maintains grassroots support, but only in a few states with a relatively small number of delegates is he clearly ahead. President Ford, by virtue of his victories in five of the first six primaries, appears to have picked up strength where Mr. Reagan had been given the best chance of winning.

It also appears that Mr. Reagan's victory in North Carolina two weeks ago buoyed the hopes of Reagan supporters in the South and West, but President Ford's campaign officials in Texas suggest that the Reagan victory had rid their organization of complacency.

Mr. Reagan's strength is clearly seen only in those states

where, as in North Carolina, Republicans lean to the right. His forces in Arizona have all but bottled up the state's 29 Republican delegates who will be formally selected at a party convention on April 24. Similarly, he stands to do well in Deep South states like Alabama and in Western states like Idaho and Montana.

However, he is behind in states with larger populations and with greater philosophical diversity within the party, and he may lose a number of marginal states unless he can generate a sense of momentum for his candidacy.

While April has only a few primary battles, the month of May has nine with 385 Republican delegates at stake. At the Kansas City convention, it will take 1,130 delegate votes to get the nomination.

The delegate count at the moment stands at: Ford, 205; Reagan, 81, and 52 uncommitted. Mr. Reagan reasons that

the combination of his support at the convention and the uncommitted delegates will lead to a deadlock.

To succeed in this strategy, it will be necessary for him to build momentum after a fairly stagnant April, and it is for this reason that Texas would seem to hold the key for the success of his strategy.

Mr. Reagan's Texas organization has set a goal of winning two-thirds of the 100 delegates that will be selected by Congressional district voting. But John P. Sears 3d, the candidate's national campaign manager, sees Texas as a "very close" race.

He said that the possibility that supporters of Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, who is being eclipsed in the Democratic primaries by former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, may switch their allegiance to Governor Reagan in the Texas vote is "an interesting development to watch." Texas allows

cross-over votes in the primary, as does Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin test on Tuesday may provide some sign of the mood of the Wallace people.

Debate Declined

Senator John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, and head of the Ford state campaign, is seen as an effective conservative counter to Mr. Reagan's sharpest attacks on administration policy, and he has asked the challenger to debate him, an invitation that has been declined.

Support of the President by the party hierarchy is also having an impact in Nebraska. On the basis of voting records, there are few Republicans in Congress more conservative than Senators Roman L. Hruska and Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska. But they are supporting the President, although Senator Curtis announced his position only after the New Hampshire primary.

A news analysis of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's impact on the campaign appears on Page 20.

more than two months away, and the sentiment here is that Mr. Reagan will be able to mount an effective campaign and quite possibly win the state and all of its 167 delegates, which obviously would be a big boost toward denying the President a first-ballot nomination at Kansas City.

But the mood also exists here that Mr. Reagan's chances of being in the race by the time of the California primary on June 8 are not very great. And the faithful for the moment are nervously awaiting any mention of good news that can brighten that assessment so some momentum can start to build in the state.

But unless there are unforeseen developments it would appear that good news will be in short supply for the Reagan campaign in the month of April.

Farm Parity Residents in the 50's

S. KING

April 4—For week it seemed being replayed and Arizona Udall of Arizona make some hay te's politically

ay Carter, the democratic candi- y's Presidential arguing about d agricultural ed so stringily is of the '50's

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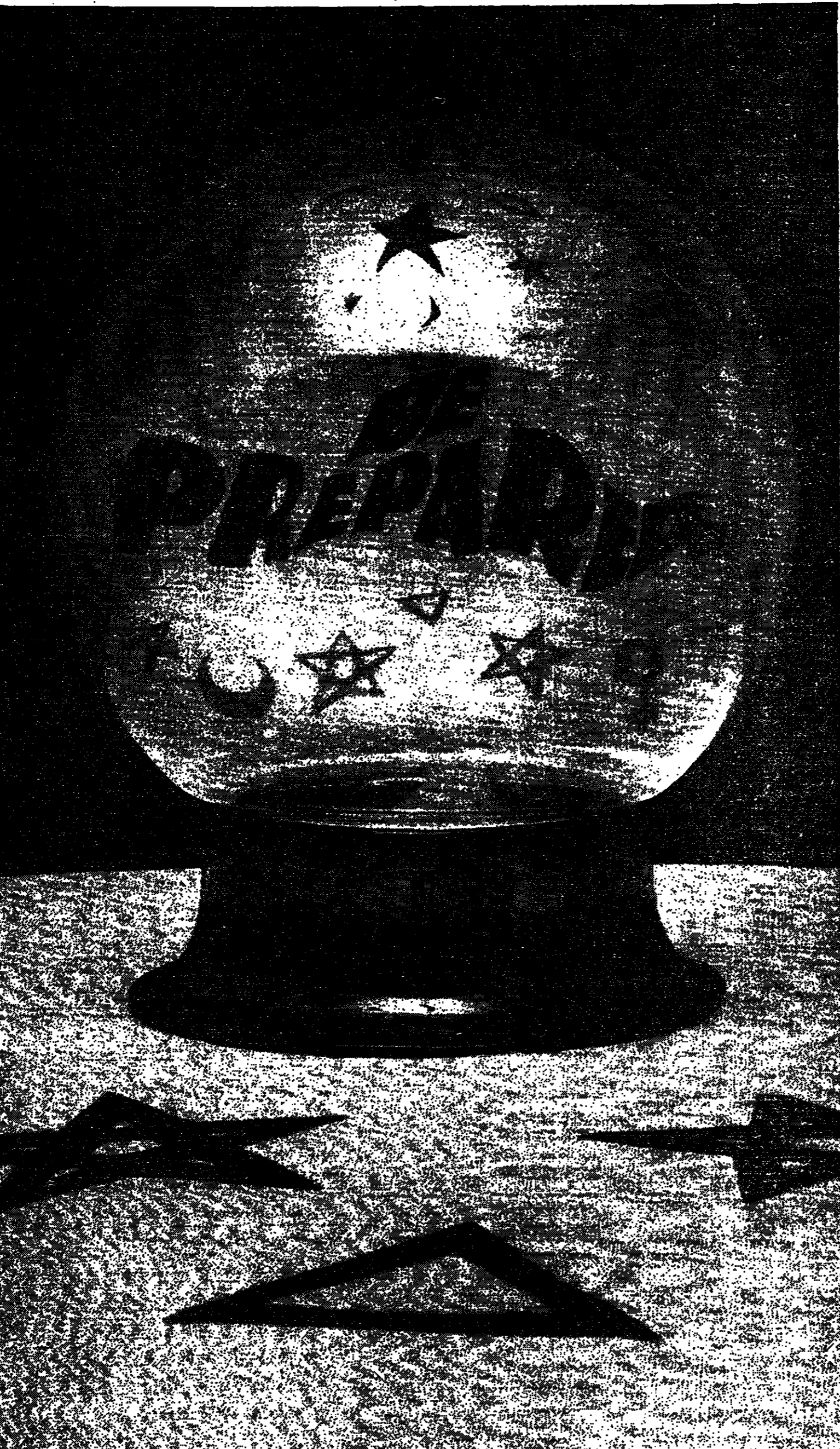
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Mr. Udall's ter to leaders arm organiza- Mr. Carter of on parity and call on their port Mr. Udall ng. of larger and ly 6 percent of lers live on sands of other ants earn their processing or es, and what unhappy here happy too. uly, a large- sac Monroe in country around e still believed would end up ation. farmers are real " Craig Beane, operator in the osin community on, said today, son understand e to come out of parity com- being a good doesn't satisfy neighbors. Mr. re not "strong egan, who is sident Ford on ballot. As crossed them pently, like with crease veto and an embargo, and n enough to get esday," he said.



No one knows what the future may bring. But unless you're prepared for whatever it brings, the future has a way of catching up to you. If your bridge club gets a terrific charter to Hawaii, you may have to stay home and play solitaire. If your boiler breaks down, you may have to freeze until you can afford to get it fixed. And if a once in a lifetime investment opportunity comes your way, you may have to turn it down because you haven't anything to invest. At Dollar Savings Bank we can prepare you for almost anything.

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MIGUEL YOLEZ ELIZABETH F. MORRIS DOUGLAS H. V. LOURIE	HOWARD C. ANDRUS THOMAS NEUFELD	FRANCIS E. NATHAN MYRNA S. HALL	ALICE R. LEVY MORIS HANNEBERG EMILY G. LOVELL	DAVID SILVER MARY BENNETT E. MAGNUS OPPENHEIM

This is what Democratic voters in the 18th Congressional District will see on their voting machine tomorrow

Democrats Have 852 Vying for 206 Positions

By IVER PETERSON
Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, April 4—For the first time, Democratic Presidential candidates will have their names on the primary ballots when the polls open tomorrow for the state's 7.1 million registered voters.

The new system is the fruit of a last minute, nip-and-tuck legislative compromise between Assembly Democrats and Senate Republicans that saw the primary reform law bounce back and forth between the two houses last month until a solution acceptable to both sides was reached.

Thus, Republican Presidential names will not be on the ballot, largely because the state Republicans do not want to encourage a Reagan insurgency in four districts where President Ford is being challenged by the former California Governor.

Also, most of the 154 Republican delegates to the G.O.P.'s August convention in Kansas City, Mo., have already been selected, and their names will not appear on the ballot.

The polls will open at 6 A.M. in New York City and at noon in the rest of the state. All polls close at 9 P.M.

852 Democratic Candidates

The Democratic race pits 852 aspiring delegates against each other for the 206-member New York Democratic delegation to the July convention at Madison Square Garden. Of these, 192 are pledged to Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona and will accordingly be listed as favoring the liberal wing's front-runner. A total of 134 favor Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, 141 are running for former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, 101 are pledged to Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma and 16 favor Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama.

The rest—218—are officially listed as "uncommitted."

The candidates will be listed in states of four to six, with three alternates per state. Voters will not have to vote for an entire slate but may pick and choose a total of six delegates and three alternates from any column on the ballot.

Until 1957, New York delegations to both party's conventions were chosen at state conventions. The shift to a primary was urged as a good-government move to reduce the power of party leaders over the delegate selection process.

But when the law was finally written, it contained language excluding the names of the Presidential aspirants, leaving behind the names of the delegates. This device was regarded as enhancing the power of the party leaders as well as the chances of well-entrenched candidates with party backing, since, with the manpower and money of a regular organization, enough advertising and party work could be obtained to inform the voters of the names of the particular delegate candidates pledged to the regular candidate.

Accordingly, New York's "blind" primary ballot was considered most helpful to Senator Jackson, since his organization was most active in the state, until the reform came last month.

A Hidden Killing

Assemblyman Melvin Miller, Democrat of Brooklyn and chairman of the Assembly's Elections Committee, pressed for the reform and pushed a bill through the House that required the names of all Presidential candidates to be listed on the primary ballot with their committed delegates.

The Republican majority in the Senate, however, was squeamish about the reform occurring just this year, with the Reagan insurgency threatening to embarrass Mr. Ford in some districts.

So in what observers viewed as a classic case of killing a bill without actually appearing to do so, the Senate Elections Committee chairman, John D. Calandra, Republican of the Bronx, amended the bill to include the abolition of New York City's mayoralty runoff, a practice affecting the city Democrats and one favored by both regular and reform members of that party.

The Senate passed the amended bill and sent it back to the Assembly, where it is widely believed, the full knowledge that the Democratic majority there would not pass it.

At that point the final compromise was reached by Assemblyman Miller and Senator Calandra. The bill was amended yet again to apply to this year's primary only, and it tied the question of whether or not a Presidential candidate's name should be listed with his pledged delegates to the recommendations of each party's rules.

As it happened, the Democratic Party rules urge the inclusion of the candidates' names on primary ballots; the Republican rules are silent on the issue.

Both houses then passed the bill, although not without some grumbling from the Democrats. Mr. Carey, faced with the final version of the reform on his desk, and despite whatever misgivings he might have had on sharply changing the Democratic ballot so close to the primary, promptly signed it into law.



Representative Morris K. Udall passing a picket line of striking technicians at NBC Washington studio yesterday before making an appearance on "Meet the Press."

Udall, Baffled by Carter's Success, Tests His Campaign Style Tomorrow

By CHARLES MOHR
Special to The New York Times

MILWAUKEE, April 4—At times Morris K. Udall seemed to be annoyed by Jimmy Carter but, even more, the Arizona Congressman is baffled by the former Governor of Georgia.

Mr. Udall is not the most orthodox politician himself; he is prone to use humor more than most, sometimes displaying an unusual degree of detachment about himself and his chances to win the Democratic Presidential nomination.

But the tall Arizonian began his campaign with, and has clung to, a set of assumptions about how to conduct a campaign that could be called orthodox for liberal Democrats in Congress. Mr. Carter, in the view of Mr. Udall, has ignored or flouted most of those assumptions and has still prospered politically. In late February, Mr. Udall was saying this could not last long.

Now, as the two men approach a crucial test in the Wisconsin and New York primary elections this Tuesday, Mr. Udall is more ready to acknowledge Mr. Carter's tactical successes. But he still has difficulty understanding how Mr. Carter does it.

A Crucial Test

"In Boston," Mr. Udall told an audience recently, "Mr. Carter got a good part of the anti-busing vote, and a mile away in Roxbury he was getting a lot of the black vote. That's a good day's work if you can do it."

As the Wisconsin voting approached, Mr. Udall increasingly concentrated on an attempt to make Mr. Carter himself the main issue. Mr. Udall often emphasizes assertions that the Georgian is vague and unspecific on major issues.

"It reminds me of an old comedy in which Groucho Marx was playing bridge and Groucho said, 'I bid four,'" Mr. Udall tells his audiences. "His opponents say, 'Four what?' Groucho says, 'Deal the cards, I'll tell you later.'"

That joke, and others like it, have drawn laughter and an increasing response in the Wisconsin campaign, a possible indication that there are public doubts about Mr. Carter's willingness to be specific on such subjects as government reorganization and national health insurance.

But Mr. Udall has not only scored Mr. Carter on his alleged imprecision, but has also criticized the former Governor for not embracing the liberal Democratic dogma that Mr. Udall espouses and which he asserts represents the "mainstream of Democratic thinking."

For example, the Arizonian has tried to make much of charges that Mr. Carter has not endorsed specific legislation, such as the full employment bill, introduced by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Representative Augustus F. Hawkins of California.

In Wisconsin, a major dairy state, Mr. Udall has also borne down hard on a statement by Mr. Carter that seemed to suggest that he favored milk price supports at 80 percent of parity rather than 90 percent.

However, there may be a serious flaw in Mr. Udall's tactics and the perceptions on which they are based. Chief among these perceptions is the belief that the liberal "consensus" in Congress extends to the voting public at large and that, in seeking the Democratic nomination, a candidate cannot successfully evade commitment to the liberal dogma.

Carter's Technique

Indeed, there is considerable evidence that Mr. Carter's campaign technique is hardly the result of inadvertent lapses in ideology or accidental failures to espouse the programs that Mr. Udall supports.

From the first candidate to run in New Hampshire early this year, Mr. Carter has consistently staked out a position to the right of Mr. Udall and the left wing of the Democratic Party. He seemed quite aware that this would lose him some liberal votes, but was clearly betting that it would win him more votes in the end on the right.

Mr. Carter has an emphasis on reorganization of what a "bloated" Federal bureaucracy, and has emphasized distrust of Washington. Mr. Udall, therefore, basing his campaign on criticism that Mr. C failed to do and so that Mr. Carter never had any intention of doing or saying, and played every intentioning.

Different Camps

This means that Mr. and Mrs. Carter are very different camps on differing assumptions. The two camps will be tested Tuesday in Wisconsin and New York. Mr. Udall has been the first time since Massachusetts primary month that Mr. C faced Mr. Udall an Henry M. Jackson of Oregon in a major test. It is the last test of assumptions, but he it will be only the series of primary successes that will Carter's momentum.

More than ideology, political technique, Mr. Udall about his however. He says it difficult to understand Mr. Udall often in private conversational public speeches, that pious of "driven" feel they "must" be a characteristic he to Mr. Carter and President Richard M. "There is a harsh stand, particularly the front-runner," said recently. "How behave if he starts who are his friends, ly those who can be the is wrong?"

But to Mr. Udall the most baffling if is that, in his op Carter has no discan of humor.

A Rite of Spring: Jackson, in a Search For Ethnic Vote, Eats Ethnic Sandwich

By DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND

Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington took part yesterday in one of the more familiar rites of New York City campaigning.

The 63-year-old Senator, a no-nonsense eater whose tastes run strongly to steak and salad, has eaten fewer pizzas, blintzes, bagels and Polish sausages than have most candidates seeking ethnic votes in tomorrow's New York Democratic Presidential primary election.

But yesterday, after appearing on the CBS "Face the Nation" interview show, he forsook his usual room-service meal and drove to Katz's Delicatessen on East Houston Street on the Lower East Side. There, he was met by Mayor Beame, who on Saturday had announced his support of the Jackson candidacy, and by photographers and reporters.

Walled in at a table near one corner by Secret Service agents, aides, the press and a number of curious diners, he ate a corn beef sandwich on rye bread with mustard and drank a glass of tea under the glare of television lights. "That's good corn beef," the Senator kept saying.

Keeping up his end of the conversation, Mayor Beame, who has had more than a passing acquaintance with financial problems lately, told the joke about the man who had lost his business "in the crash"—when a stockbroker jumped out of a window and landed on his pushcart.

The Senator laughed. As they left, the delicatessen manager, who had been hovering nervously on the fringes of the swarming campaign entourage, trying to keep service moving and to help customers squeeze in and out, was asked by an elderly man whether he thought candidates' visits helped his business.

"I can do with them, or I can do without them," the manager replied with agitation. "Are you in business? Then answer it yourself."

After lunch, the campaigners moved around the corner to Orchard Street, so the Senator could shake hands with the crowds milling at the outdoor displays of the old shops.

From there, he went to meet the rabbi at the United Jewish Organization of Williamsburg in Brooklyn. After a private meeting, he stood on the hood

Congress Areas Over the State

- The following list identifies the location, by counties, of the state's 39 Congressional Districts:
- District 1 and 2 Suffolk
 - 3 Suffolk and Nassau
 - 4 and 5 Nassau
 - 6 Nassau and Queens
 - 7, 8 and 9 Queens
 - 10 Queens and Bronx
 - 11 Queens and Kings
 - 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 Kings
 - 17 Richmond and New York
 - 18 and 19 New York
 - 20 New York and Bronx
 - 21 and 22 Bronx
 - 23 Bronx and Westchester
 - 24 Westchester
 - 25 Dutchess, Putnam, Columbia, Westchester and Ulster
 - 26 Orange, Rockland and Ulster
 - 27 Broome, Sullivan, Tioga, Chemung, Delaware, Tompkins and Ulster
 - 28 Albany, Montgomery and Schenectady
 - 29 Greene, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Warren, Washington, Albany, Columbia and Essex
 - 30 Clinton, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Essex and Oswego
 - 31 Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Oneida, Schoharie, Montgomery, Otsego and Schenectady
 - 32 Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Delaware, Onondaga and Otsego
 - 33 Cayuga, Schuyler, Seneca, Yates, Onondaga, Ontario, Oswego, Steuben and Tompkins
 - 34 Wayne and Monroe
 - 35 Genesee, Livingston, Wyoming, Monroe and Ontario
 - 36 Niagara, Orleans, Erie and Monroe

Jackson and Udall Push New York Drive

By MAURICE CARROLL

Two of the three major declared candidates in the Democratic race for the Presidential nomination courted support yesterday in New York, one of two states in which primary elections tomorrow could build or break their national campaigns.

Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, who says he will win at least half of the 206 convention delegates that New Yorkers will pick tomorrow—and who needs them to restore some momentum to his campaign—spent most of yesterday with Jewish groups, who make up the single biggest voter bloc in a Democratic primary in New York.

Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, who needs a strong showing in the Wisconsin primary, which will also be held tomorrow, spent yesterday in that state and then flew to New York for a fundraiser last night and a couple of publicity events today that will stress his ties with the liberal faction of the Democratic Party.

Former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, who would benefit from a weak Jackson showing in New York or a weak Udall showing in Wisconsin, took most of the weekend off before returning to Wisconsin for a final effort.

Harris to Return

Also in New York today to get in a few last words, perhaps even a picture in the newspapers and on the evening television news, will be former Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma. Although his poverty-level campaign has had its telephones disconnected in this city, there are 101 delegates pledged to Mr. Harris on the New York ballot. He is scheduled to meet with some of them in Brooklyn in midday, and in Utica in the evening.

"What does Carter have to do in New York?" asked William vanden Heuvel, state co-chairman of the Carter campaign, who knows that his candidate has made no vote claims here against which he could be tested. "He doesn't have to do anything in New York," Mr. vanden Heuvel continued. "The belief is that if we get 25 or 30 delegates tomorrow, we have 100 in the New

York delegation when the convention opens."

There are 141 delegate candidates pledged to Mr. Carter in 29 of the state's 39 Congressional districts. In the vanden Heuvel view, other candidates will fall along the way, freeing some of their people to join Mr. Carter.

"Jackson will get 35 to 40 percent," said his New York campaign manager, Donald Manes, the borough president of Queens. That is less than the Senator has been predicting, suggesting an effort by Mr. Manes to understate his hopes so that he can emphasize Mr. Jackson's expected achievements.

"Not so," Mr. Manes said. "That 50 percent was more for a rallying of the troops than a prediction."

A Five-Way Race

"It's a five-way race, counting the uncommitted," the borough president continued. "How can any individual get half?"

Mr. Manes predicted that some of the "uncommitted" delegates would vote for Mr. Jackson at the national convention.

Of the 206 Democratic delegates to be elected in New York tomorrow, 192 delegate candidates in 37 districts are pledged to Mr. Udall, and 184 in 35 districts are pledged to Mr. Jackson.

Each candidate's percentage of the district winners will be reflected in the apportionment of 68 at-large candidates to be selected later by the state committee. The 274-member New York delegation will be the second largest—only California's will be larger—at the Democratic National Convention next July in Madison Square Garden.

Wisconsin will choose 68 delegates tomorrow. All of the major Democratic candidates will be on the ballot, but the contest is between Mr. Carter and Mr. Udall, who has yet to win a primary.

Support for Humphrey

Off the ballot in Wisconsin because he petitioned to be off, and in New York because he has not authorized delegate candidates to use his name, is Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. In New York, at least 48 of the 218 "uncommitted" delegate candidates are

Districts With Slates In Tomorrow's Voting

- The following is a list of the Congressional districts in which candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination have slates of delegates pledged to their candidacy or in which full or partial slates of uncommitted delegates are on the ballot:
- JACKSON**
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 (partial), 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39
- CARTER**
1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 (partial), 14, 15 (partial), 17, 18, 19 (partial), 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39
- UDALL**
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (partial), 8, 10, 11, 12 (partial), 13, 14, 15 (partial), 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39
- HARRIS**
3 (partial), 5 (partial), 12 (partial), 13 (partial), 14 (partial), 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 (partial), 20, 22, 23 (partial), 25, 26 (partial), 27, 28, 29 (partial), 30, 31, 33, 37
- WALLACE**
26, 37 (partial), 38
- MCCORMACK**
4
- UNCOMMITTED**
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (partial), 7 (partial), 8 (partial), 9, 11, 12 (partial), 13 (partial), 14, 15, 16 (partial), 18 (partial), 19 (partial), 20 (partial), 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 (partial), 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 (partial), 36, 37, 38, 39
- REPUBLICAN**
Republican regular organization uncommitted delegate slates are unchallenged and thus automatically elected in all except seven districts—7, 9, 12, 15, 23, 25, 36—where they are challenged by insurgent uncommitted individuals or slates.

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Man of New York Republicans Calls Rockefeller Party's Best Choice for Vice President—at Least

Official lamb to the conservative Reagan Republicans by disclaiming any intention to seek the Vice Presidential nomination.

gate slates supporting Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona in tomorrow's Democratic Presidential primary here are the original Udall slates.

slates he originally fielded because of a lack of organization.

slates supporting Mr. Harris, former Senator of Oklahoma, in nine districts are substitutes who were put on the ballot by Harris committees on vacancies rather than by designating petitions.

leaders have endorsed uncommitted Democratic organization slates in the 3d, 4th and 5th Congressional Districts covering Nassau County and a slice of Suffolk County.

cians who stand in or campaign for the Presidential candidates in areas where the surrogate has appeal of his own.

Julian Bond of the Georgia Legislature; Gloria Steinem and Jimmy Breslin, the writers, and City Councilman Robert F. Wagner Jr.



Baffled by Carter, in Upstate Tour, His Campaign Seeks Political Winds

page 1, Col. 5 regist, said at in Binghamton, N.Y., that Mr. Jackson is in the lay. expectation nberg in par- uneasy about ediction that ore than half at stake. At the level of argued that Jackson won of, he would as than any- ereby greatly mpaign. who repre- States in In- lited Nations, rev with his of American d Mr. Jack- Massachusetts hen, he has campaigning ates. s designed to io and news- re he is be- weaker than Mr. Moynihan ocket a piece hich he had from an ar- Republic by eague. Adam on Soviet af- and the Soviet "the leading inant position Navy ard K. Smith, nmentator, on an strength, e U. S. Navy now than in art Harbor, Jackson phase of the cam- ly encourage sm. "Vote on Tuesday, Wednesday is too late."

Only eight of the 37 dele-

gested he might be in a Jackson Administration, Mr. Moynihan proposed Representative Samuel S. Stratton, seated next to him, for Secretary of Defense.

Frets About Lateness Like every candidate who ever faced a tight schedule, he fretted constantly about running late.

Mayor Lee Alexander of Syracuse, who tried for a Senate seat himself two years ago, introduced Mr. Moynihan as "the natural enemy of dragons, sacred cows and demagogues," and said he would make a fine Senate candidate.

A waitress in Binghamton told him that he should run and remarked to a friend as she walked back to work, "He's much handsomer than in his pictures."

Occasionally, Mr. Moynihan seemed a bit domish in his reply to questions. Explaining the confusion created by the word "détente," for example, he said it meant relaxation and noted that when a medieval archer eased the tension on his crossbow, "that was known as a détente."

But most of the time he was the theatrical, Irish-American talker, gesturing, arching his gray eyebrows, tugging at his cuffs, crossing his arms over his chest, hunching his shoulders, licking his lips, never still.

"This is the beginning of the Jackson phase of the campaign," he said several times. "Vote on Tuesday, Wednesday is too late."

Jackson Is Winner In Puerto Rico Vote For 11 Delegates

Special to The New York Times SAN JUAN, P.R., April 4—Senator Henry M. Jackson appears to be assured of the support of Puerto Rico's 22 delegates to the Democratic National Convention by winning all 11 delegates elected today's in five regional assemblies.

In marked contrast to the violence-marred meetings held Feb. 22, today's assemblies were peaceful. They gave Senator Jackson's supporters 21,368 votes to 2 votes for Jimmy Carter, the former Georgia Governor, one for Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona and one uncommitted.

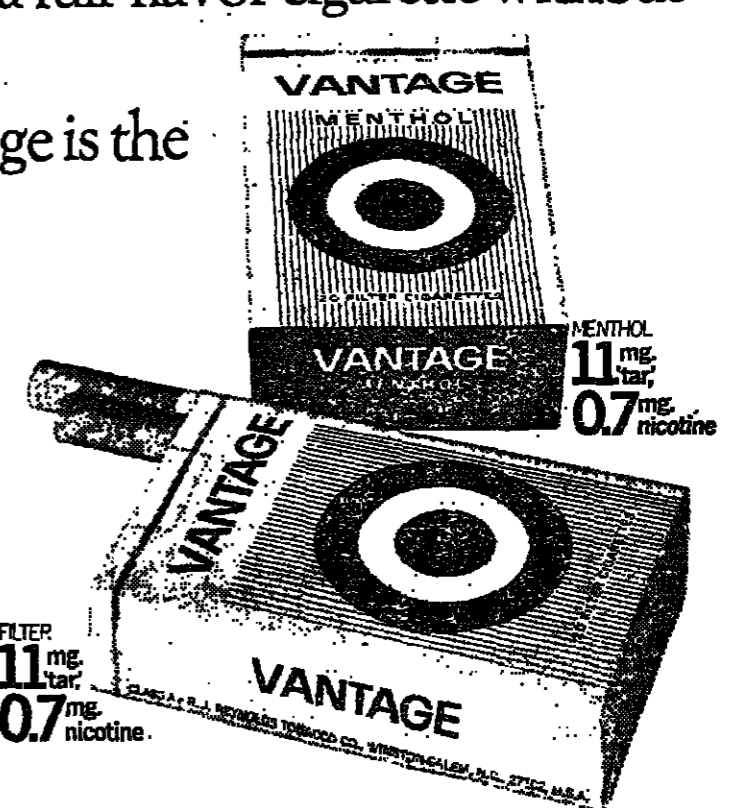
Supporters of Mr. Carter boycotted the assemblies and said they would challenge the results before the Democratic Party credentials committee.

Senator Jackson's supporters had already won six delegates in three assemblies in February, giving him 17 delegates. These 17 will meet later to elect the remaining five delegates Puerto Rico will send to the convention in New York in July.

With Mr. Carter's supporters boycotting the assemblies, there was no repetition of the violence that forced the cancellation of the February assemblies in Ponce, Mayaguez, Carolina, Guayama and Arecibo.

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Bridge: British Experts Set Pace In Cavendish Club Event

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

Two British experts held the lead going into the final session last night of the Cavendish Club invitation tournament here. In a field of 40 pairs, including many of America's top-ranked players and prominent performers from Canada, Central and South America, Irving Rose and John Forro of London were 202 international match points ahead of their nearest rivals.

The standings were: Rose and Forro, 1,556; B. Jay Becker and Michael Becker of New York, a father-and-son combination, 1,354; Alan Sontag and Peter Weichsel of New York, 1,347; David Berah and Francis Vernon of Venezuela, 1,140; Dave Berkowitz and Ken Cohen of Philadelphia, 863; and Paul Heitner of Hartsdale, N.Y., and John Lowenthal of Montvale, N.J., 726.

Grand Slam Made

A somewhat light-hearted intervention by an opponent helped one player to bring home a grand slam on the diagramed deal from Saturday's play and gain a small fortune in international match points. Sandy Trent of New York, as South, opened one club, a strong artificial bid in their style. With the vulnerability in his favor, West ventured a double, which by agreement showed length in both major suits.

Paul Trent, sitting North, showed strength by redoubling, and East selected hearts. North-South now knew they had the values for at least a game contract and proceeded slowly. They established a diamond fit, and South showed her second suit.

Three cue-bids followed, indicating controls, and South was now very interested in a grand slam. She was encouraged by West's action, for he was unlikely to have the club queen if that card was not in the North hand. Six clubs suggested seven diamonds, and North accepted the invitation on the strength of his diamond king.

West led a heart, and Mrs. Trent rejected the possibility of running this around to the jack. There was no advantage in providing for a discard of the fifth club. She won with the king in dummy and cashed the Q-J of diamonds.

Club Ace Cashed

She then cashed the club ace, which was hardly likely to be ruffed. If West's original distribution had been 5-5-3-0, East would not have bid one heart.

A third trump was led to dummy, and South noted with interest that West had the missing diamond. Now it was possible to work out the distribution.

West would surely not have intervened with a 4-4-3-2 distribution, and if he had, East would have had no reason to bid hearts rather than spades. All the indi-

Today's Hand

NORTH		EAST	
♠ Q1092	♠ K65	♠ K65	♠ K65
♥ AK6	♥ 10982	♥ 10982	♥ 10982
♦ K106	♦ 32	♦ 32	♦ 32
♣ 876	♣ Q1052	♣ Q1052	♣ Q1052
WEST		EAST	
♠ J8743	♠ K65	♠ K65	♠ K65
♥ Q543	♥ 10982	♥ 10982	♥ 10982
♦ 975	♦ 32	♦ 32	♦ 32
♣ 3	♣ Q1052	♣ Q1052	♣ Q1052
SOUTH (D)		SOUTH (D)	
♠ A	♠ A	♠ A	♠ A
♥ J7	♥ J7	♥ J7	♥ J7
♦ AQJ84	♦ AQJ84	♦ AQJ84	♦ AQJ84
♣ AKJ94	♣ AKJ94	♣ AKJ94	♣ AKJ94

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Dbl.	Redbl.	1♥
2♦	Pass	3♦	Pass
4♣	Pass	5♦	Pass
6♣	Pass	7♦	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart three.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

So Mrs. Trent ran the club eight successfully, and when it won and West showed out, she repeated the finesse and brought home the grand slam.

Everyone congratulated South, but East had a few harsh words to say about the original double, which had given the declarer the vital clue. This was the only one of the 20 tables at which the grand slam was bid and made. Five pairs failed in a slam contract, two rested over-cautiously in a game, and 12 pairs achieved a normal result by bidding and making a slam.

The scoring method gave each pair an international match point score based on a comparison with 19 other tables. On this deal, Mr. and Mrs. Trent gained 12 points or more for each comparison, a total of 272.

YUNICH SAYS FARE MAY GO TO 65 CENTS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8
he and Matthew Guinan, head of the 34,000-member union, had worked out as part of the contract negotiated last Thursday.

Mr. Yunich estimated that the new two-year contract would cost the authority about \$14 million, "a modest sum." He said that he was confident that a joint management-union committee could save enough money through changes in outdated and costly work rules, improved maintenance and inspections and other reforms to help pay for most of the increased contract cost.

He pointed out that the new contract called for no wage increases, only an adjustment of cost-of-living payments, which did not increase the base salaries negotiated in 1974.

Mr. Yunich said that the new cost-of-living formula provided for payment of one cent an hour for each increase of 0.3 percent in the local Consumer Price Index. Under the old contract, the workers received one cent an hour for each 0.4 percent increase.

He said that city officials had placed the cost of the contract at \$57 million and had expressed concern that they might have to give similarly high benefits to other public employees who were about to negotiate new contracts.

"It's incorrect to say this contract is costing \$57 million," Mr. Yunich said. "The cost-of-living payments under the old contract amounted to about \$43 million. All we have done is add \$14 million to raises that the workers are already receiving."

One problem that has to be met before the contract can be effectuated is permission from the State Emergency Financial Control Board for the increases. The agency is to meet Friday and will study the contract to see whether it exceeds the financial plan that the city has submitted to it under its austerity program.

Approval expected

Some sources have indicated that the Financial Control Board might demand some modifications in the transit contract if its implications were too expensive when applied to the other unions, whose contracts expire next June 30.

Mr. Yunich said yesterday that he expected the contract to be approved by the board. He pointed out that the authority had achieved considerable economies in the last year and that he expected more to result from productivity reforms.

He said that in the current fiscal year the authority had saved about \$100 million through limited reductions in service (\$20 million) and improved efficiency of operations and job attrition (about \$80 million). He pointed out that the number of employees had dropped from 36,214 on Jan. 1, 1975, to 34,143 at present.

Mr. Yunich defended a clause in the new contract that gives the union the right to terminate the agreement if the first cost-of-living raise is not paid by July 1.

"We didn't give them anything special; it would be a breach of contract not to pay them," he said.

Nuclear Test Protested

TOKYO, April 4 (Reuters)—The municipal government of Nagasaki, which was devastated by an atomic bomb in 1945, has protested to France about the French underground nuclear test in the South Pacific on Friday. The protest was made in a telegram to the French ambassador here.

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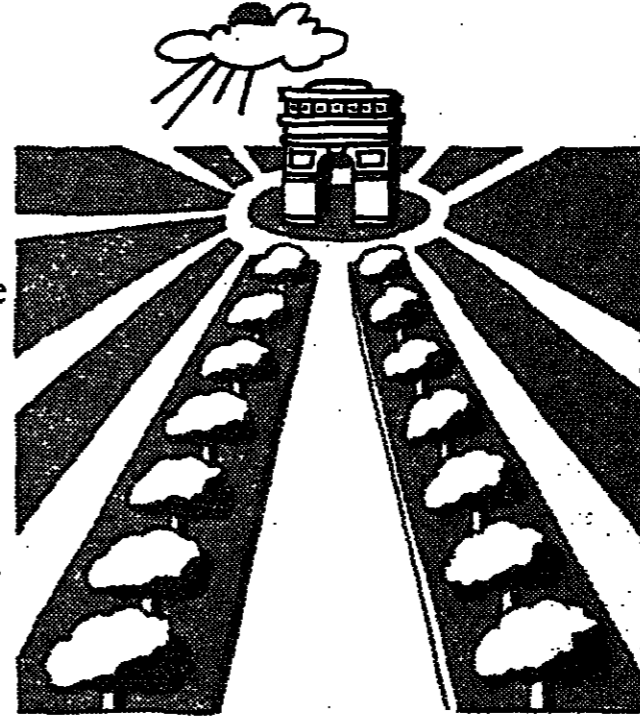
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of The Times

Neither Saints Nor Demons

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT

ROCKEFELLERS. An American Dynasty. By Collier and David Horowitz. 746 pp. Illustrated. Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

Character on the Rockefeller is Manichean. Collier and David Horowitz point out the journey Collier and David Horowitz in graphic Note at the end of their biography, "The Rockefeller: can Dynasty." And: "Those who fitable to exaggerate the family's empire are as firmly imprisoned Rockefeller myth as the kept bi-

aim of impartiality is largely site having had unprecedented, no means unimpeded, access I on file at the family head- Rockefeller Center, they have anything remotely as laudatory Levin's well-known authorized "John D. Rockefeller: A Study Nor have they indulged in such malignity as do two recent lished by Lyle Stuart: William "David" and Ferdinand Lund- a Rockefeller Syndrome," the rich, published last fall is es- ally expose that starts off as going to lay bare some dark nd the Rockefeller success and th the bland conclusion that us to be no better way to de- Rockefeller, than as the modern They are not ordinary Joes, e of them tread the sidewalk's asement clothes."

Completely Neutral by no means a completely k that Collier and Horowitz . In fact, they often appear on outright muckraking, particu- they treat the third generation lers, the brothers John D. 3d, urance, Winthrop and David. this generation, the authors at expended the good will that r John D. Rockefeller Jr. won so mightily to store up. Laur- his habit of turning an interest ion into profitable enterprise; his financial support of regres- ents in South America, Africa r the principle that what bene- also avails those who are alson, most of all Nelson, with a bare during his Vice-Presi- mation hearings: it was these who exposed the mercenary underlay the celebrated phi- was they who showed that

their honor had been won with profit in all countries. Indeed, by the time Collier and Horowitz are finished with "The Brothers," you get the feeling that it was all they could do to resist writing outright demonography, that it was only by gritting their teeth that they kept from blaming the Rockefellers for all the world's present troubles.

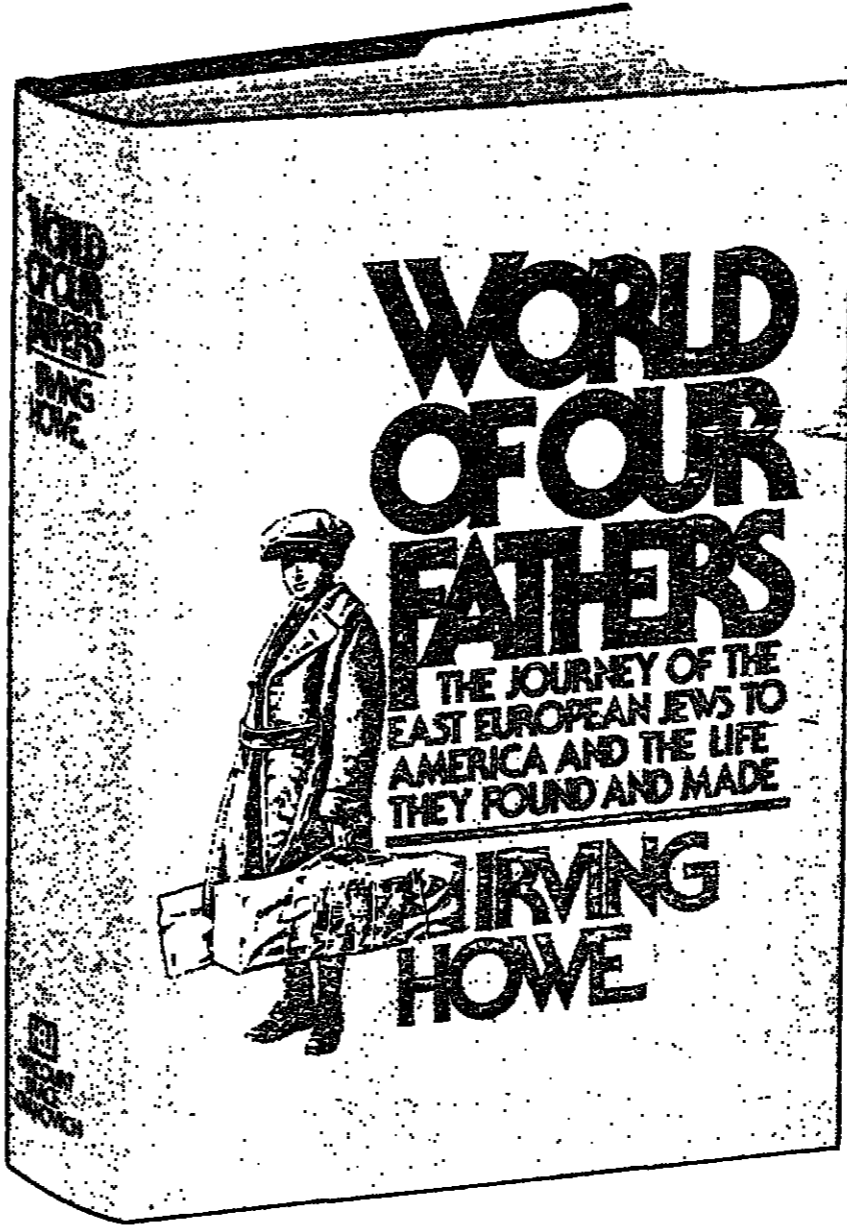
Yet the tension created by the authors' determination to remain neutral is perhaps what is most interesting about their biog- raphy. For one thing, it enables us to see the family's history from the point of view of its fourth generation, the 21 young men and women (not counting Nelson's two sons by his marriage to Happy Murphy, or his son Michael, who died in 1961) known collectively as the Cousins. For this biog- raphy ultimately belongs to the Cousins. Their particular personal problems are what the entire narrative has been leading up to (if one were to streamline the family's history and apply to it the old quip about the business tycoon, one might say that in four generations the Rockefellers got on, got honest, got honored and got analyzed). And the authors' view of the past finally coincides with that of the Cousins.

So by telling the worst of the third generation without ever slipping into outright condemnation, Collier and Horowitz make more poignant the Cousins's dilemma—a feeling of ambivalence toward their forebears that combines love with hate, respect with disrespect, pride with shame, and a desire to escape the family name with a knowledge that escape can never really be accomplished. No wonder these people have had more than their share of troubles and psychoanalysts.

A Respect for History For another thing, Collier's and Horowitz's unwillingness to condemn reveals a respect for history. Certainly the Rockefeller past may seem evil from our present perspective. It is easy to agree with Steven Rockefeller's statement that "if we should in fact give money to other people who don't have sufficient money to take care of their own needs, then it's also true that there is something wrong with the world as long as these people have such great needs when we have so much more than we need" and to wonder why no Rockefeller ever bothered to point out this simple truth before.

But the fact is no Rockefeller ever did perceive this before Steven's generation, nor did very many other Americans, for that matter. John D. Rockefeller Jr. won enormous respect for having papered over with charity the evil done by his father in building the fortune. Something there is in the grain of American history that admires not only huge giving but huge getting as well. It is only since the 1930's—that is, since the time of the fourth generation of Rockefellers—that the justice of financial inequality has been questioned in America on a broad popular scale. All of which may simply be a roundabout way of saying that "The Rockefellers" is in essence a history of us all.

19 reasons why it's the No. 1 bestseller



"The social and historical grasp of this book, coupled with acute literary sensibility and epigrammatic power, makes me believe that Howe is our most capable man of letters since Edmund Wilson" Newsweek

- "Great" The New York Times Book Review
"Triumphant" The Nation
"Touching" The National Observer
"Compelling" St. Louis Post Dispatch
"Remarkable" Harper's Bookletter
"Beautiful" Business Week
"Scholarly" Time
"Rich" The Atlantic Monthly
"Dazzling" The National Observer
"Brilliant" Cleveland Press
"Stirring" Newsweek
"Absorbing" San Francisco Chronicle
"Prodigious" St. Louis Globe Democrat
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"Significant" Los Angeles Times
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"Charming" The Atlantic Monthly
"A tribute" Pittsburgh Press

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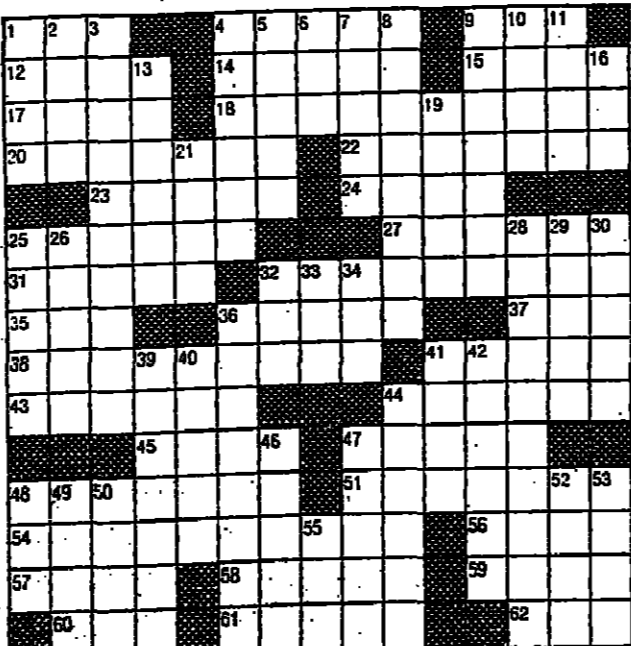
ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

SCUD LEAR SHAW SLOPE EICORRIATIE KIERON DERVISSES LEARN REEL ANIT EVIE PRATY REI PIER RUBIE SUDIAN PLO OUBIE UNDO BLADWARD SPECTIER OMOO STROKE SARDIS GOIN RON AICH RAMS BRI OAS MEASIE SIBIAG ARAWL OUBIE SIBIAG OLEMITUDE PACIER SEEK AMNSIA ARIES 4/5/76

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

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The incredible life of Harriet Tubman — a raw-boned, wire-nerved tribute. A WOMAN CALLED MOSES a novel by Marcy Heidish. "A life-in-a-mission — that of Harriet Tubman, black heroine of the Underground Railroad, born a slave in Maryland." —Kirkus Reviews

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The Proliferators

For almost a year, arrangements to export, to Brazil and Pakistan respectively, West German and French technology for making nuclear explosives have been proceeding behind a smokescreen of pious pledges to nonproliferation. Public opinion, Parliaments and even the Cabinets of the two countries have been fed misleading information about the supposed "safeguards" imposed.

As this disastrous program has been pressed forward, creating dangers for the future of all humanity, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has been able to escape serious questioning at home on Bonn's sale to Brazil of a complete nuclear fuel cycle, something no exporting country has ever done before. The French Government has escaped serious challenge at home on a succession of "authorized" denials that the projected sale of plutonium reprocessing plants to South Korea and Pakistan involved any dangers—a diversionary maneuver that was exposed when Paris backed off from the South Korean sale after vigorous American protests.

In testimony before the Senate Government Operations Committee, Secretary Kissinger recently acknowledged that French and West German refusal so far has blocked American proposals for a ban on export of plutonium reprocessing and uranium enrichment plants by the seven major nuclear supplier nations, including the Soviet Union, Britain, Canada and Japan. A new agreement reached by the seven undoubtedly will improve inspection by the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency; but it is far from sufficient. Bonn and Paris have used the new agreement to support their pretense that the inspection arrangements now make it "safe" to export even such dangerous equipment as plutonium reprocessing plants.

The United States, Mr. Kissinger indicated, has pointed out to them that the so-called "safeguards" agreements providing for I.A.E.A. inspection could be unilaterally abrogated by Brazil and Pakistan. That is one reason why the United States for thirty years has refused—and still refuses—to export uranium enrichment and plutonium reprocessing equipment.

The break with this American policy in the West German-Brazil and France-Pakistan deals has led to inquiries by a half-dozen Congressional committees, which have refused to accept assertions that these contracts can no longer be reversed even if they violate the spirit of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which Bonn and Paris have promised to uphold.

The spread of plutonium reprocessing facilities and technology could confront the world with a dozen or more nations capable of producing weapons-grade plutonium for 3,000 Hiroshima-size bombs annually by the 1990's. The United States, which invented the bomb, has a special responsibility for heading off this evolution by bringing other exporting nations to agreement not to use the degradation of effective safeguards as "sweeteners" in commercial competition for big power reactor orders.

Court Economies

The decision by the Court of Appeals in Albany upholding the right of the Administrative Board of the Judicial Conference to dismiss sixty confidential attendants in the Supreme Court and ninety law secretaries in the Civil Court should serve as a signal to various state

and city agencies that exceptions cannot be made in keeping down the costs of government.

The dismissals were necessary in order to assure that the courts in New York City operated under an austerity budget. As part of a \$13 million reduction in city financing for the courts, this sum may seem insignificant. But economies consist of an accumulation of such cuts in various departments, based on a determination of what are absolutely essential services and programs. The court majority opinion recognized that "the condition of the public treasury was and is such as to leave no alternative but to make drastic cuts" under authority of the Judiciary Law and Constitution.

Slipping

Despite unaccustomed praise from Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, who expressed "cautious optimism" that New York City can achieve its goal of a balanced budget by mid-1978. New Yorkers can take little comfort from testimony on their city's fiscal progress that was presented to the Senate Banking Committee this week.

United States Comptroller General Elmer Staats seriously questioned whether the current financial plan is realistic, citing such uncertain areas as welfare benefits, pension costs and a declining economy. Joel W. Harnett and Burton H. Marks, chairman and president respectively of the City Club, went further to warn that the city could go bankrupt unless the Federal Government imposed more stringent fiscal discipline. The two local critics call for budget cuts on the magnitude of \$800 million annually, twice the rate indicated in the revised two-year plan.

In some respects, both the Comptroller General and the two City Club officials were unfair in their sweeping criticisms of City Hall's performance. Mr. Staats protested that the General Accounting Office which he heads has "not identified any effort to develop a comprehensive long-range analysis of New York City's economy." In fact, the Mayor's Temporary Commission on City Finances is charged with that task and has sought G.A.O. help in obtaining Federal support for econometric studies.

Messrs. Harnett and Marks give too little credit, in our view, to the efforts of a new team of top City Hall aides to overhaul the city's archaic accounting and management systems, a monumental task that could not be accomplished overnight under the best of conditions—which these are not.

Nevertheless, it is beyond dispute that the new financial plan, like the old, rests on shaky foundations. The credibility of the city's proposed new austerity measures has been further undermined by Deputy State Comptroller Sidney Schwarz's report that efforts to erase \$200 million from the budget this year are "seriously slipping" and by the ominous implications of the transit settlement.

It should require no further warnings from Washington, where Senator Proxmire has ruled out any extension of the Federal loan act, or from Albany to convince the Beame Administration that no matter how hard it is trying, it must try harder and begin to produce more persuasive results.

Issues '76: Cities

Although it lacks the drama of the arson and rioting that focused national attention on the plight of the cities during the 1960's, New York's battle to stave off bankruptcy illuminates a fundamental urban crisis in America that requires priority consideration in this Presidential year.

The fiscal Band-Aid which the Ford Administration has grudgingly applied to New York does not begin to treat basic economic and social problems which are at the root of New York's sickness—problems that afflict nearly every city in the country, particularly the older metropolitan centers of the Northeast and Middle West.

As New York's staggering budget gap continues to widen, despite punitive new taxes and service cuts, it is increasingly apparent that there is little hope for this city—or for many other cities—unless next November's Presidential election ushers in drastic changes in Federal policies.

Many of the problems that confront and threaten to overwhelm urban areas, such as persisting high levels of unemployment, soaring welfare costs and shrinking revenues, are by no means confined to cities. But these national problems and the social ills they breed have increasingly become concentrated in central cities which have become dumping grounds for the disadvantaged while more fortunate citizens have fled to the suburbs.

Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's Presidential primary in New York, the campaign already has produced positive results by compelling the principal contenders to focus on the urban problems. Senator Jackson and Representative Udall have been, on the record, more actively responsive to urban needs than Governor Carter, while President Ford's and Governor Reagan's response has been, in our view, hopelessly inadequate.

The major areas of Federal responsibility where drastic revisions are needed include the following:

• **Jobs**—Cities have been particularly hard hit by the prolonged recession and by Federal economic policies that have given low priority to the creation of jobs. The nation needs a new Federal commitment to the promise of full employment that was made by Congress thirty years ago, but never fulfilled.

In the meantime, such limited measures as the \$6.2 billion countercyclical public works bill, which President

Ford has vetoed, and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, which the President would phase out, are desperately needed by New York and other cities to help balance their fiscal and social budgets.

• **Health and Welfare**—An effective full-employment policy would alleviate but not eliminate the heavy welfare burden which currently accounts for one-third of New York City's \$12 billion-plus expense budget. Other local governments, urban and rural, also are acutely feeling the pinch of rising health and welfare costs—creating a growing constituency for reform—that should encourage candidates, and Congress, to come to grips with the urgent necessity for full Federal funding of totally new approaches to the problems of helping the sick and needy.

• **Revenue Sharing**—The revenue sharing program has on the whole proved to be a fairly effective means for applying Federal revenue resources to local needs. But as presently constituted, the program is more of a sop to the suburbs than to the concentrated populations of the inner cities where the need is greatest.

The program needs to be extended and to be strengthened to take into account differences in need and to increase citizen participation. Some reduction in bureaucratic controls also is desirable—but not to the point where the Federal Government abrogates all responsibility for seeing that the needs of the neediest are met, as would be the case under President Ford's proposal to move to a blanket block grant system, abolishing all categorical grant programs.

Beyond these broader concerns there is need for fresh thinking in Washington about the role of the city itself in an urbanized society that still clings to the anti-city bias of its agrarian past. Americans have not merely neglected their cities; they have actually fostered urban decline through Federal policies in such areas as housing, taxation and transportation that have encouraged the flight from the cities to chaotic suburban sprawl.

The next President will, we hope, be someone with the imagination and courage to re-examine all Federal policies and programs as they affect the changing urban environment and to institute orderly planning for a more rational, more just, and less wasteful distribution of people and resources. This country, as Felix Rohatyn has observed, "cannot continue half suburb and half slum."

Letters to the Editor

Of Vital Employment and Moot Controls

To the Editor:
The March 18 Times editorial should be applauded for its qualified support of the Humphrey-Hawkins "Full Employment and Balanced Growth" bill. But I question its criticism of "excluding any provisions for price-wage controls even on a standby basis" and ascribing this to "Big Labor" alone when many others with large experience and analytical ability favor this exclusion.

There is cause for reasoned debate as to whether the U.S. economy, with or without full employment and whether moving up or down or sideways, needs permanent price-wage controls or the equivalent. But there is no substantial empirical evidence in this century supporting the thesis that concerted expansionary policies designed to reduce unemployment to 3 percent within four years of enactment of Humphrey-Hawkins would involve more inflationary pressures than would result without that measure and with higher unused resources in the years ahead. I have written books, articles, and letters (some in The Times) examining the evidence in circumspect detail, and not a single well-known economist has offered contrary evidence, although some have continued to regurgitate theories of a "trade-off" between unemployment and inflation which exists only in their minds. For example, we have just had immensely

more inflation during the most severe downturn since the 1930's than during any period when we were moving toward or near full employment.

Thus, it was in my view a wise decision by the Congressional sponsors of Humphrey-Hawkins, seeking widespread public support, that they did not fall into the trap of asking the public to accept the controls which so many do not like in order to move toward the full employment we all need, especially in that the bill contains many practical measures to restrain inflation.

Further, I have estimated that the bill, if enacted, would result during 1977-1980 in about 900 billion 1975 dollars more of G.N.P., 17 million more man- and woman-years of employment, and consequently about 250 billion more of public revenues for devotion to meeting high-priority needs, than would result from even "optimistic" projections of current national policies and programs. The Times is profoundly correct in its intimation that the bill would bring benefits immensely outweighing any shaky assumptions that marginally more inflation might result.

LEON H. KEYSERLING
Washington, March 24, 1976
The writer, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, is president of the Conference on Economic Progress.

Exodus-Promoting Tax

To the Editor:
Union Carbide's decision to relocate in Connecticut was attributed to "long-term life quality needs" of employees, and your editorial (Mar. 24) properly saw quality of life more than the usual environmental listing—you cited high crime rate and congestion, weak public schools and high living costs, missing element in that litany of quality deficiencies is that of the York State personal income tax.

The postwar office boom in Stamford and Greenwich did not occur because they were doing something better than New York has done so far; rather, they have a relatively costly income tax. It is a satisfaction to New York City and New York State for The Times characterize suburban Connecticut as being "cluttered with jarring rise office buildings, sprawling towers and look-alike housing developments." Nor can smug warning "chaotic corporate sprawl" that "engulfed" suburbs, leading to taxes, be a constructive response to the needs of the city and state.

The Times endorses Governor Carey's call for regional planning cooperation and asks for "a positive response from the suburbs." The kind of response is desired? The cities recent moves in Greenwich halt the corporate invasion. Does imply that the suburbs should shut all office development? That his response is just not going to and New York City cannot expect secure salvation because company won't be able to move elsewhere fact, if there were by some miracle such a moratorium on suburban office development the result would be a regional disaster, as company would move out of the metropolitan area itself and not just out of York City.

New York City and the New suburbs have to contend with the significant obstacle to economic development, the New York State personal income tax. If not for the fewer companies would have left York City. What is needed now commitment in the state to a term fiscal program looking to stanch reduction in that tax, to a level comparable to what income taxes are eventually shifted in New Jersey and Connecticut. Support for that approach is the positive response that can be expected from the suburbs.

S. J. SCHLES
Pres. Westchester County Assn.
White Plains, March 2

Carter on Vietnam

To the Editor:
In reference to your April 1st article stating that Jimmy Carter portended the Vietnam war to the end, I want to point out that during 1971, immediately after inauguration, Governor Carter one of the first major political figures in the South to call for the withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam.

Governor Carter at that time "Whatever our original motive becoming involved [in Vietnam] apparent that no good purpose come from our continued involvement there. It is time that we made a mistake at home."

Those of us who fought American involvement in the war are clear in our understanding that Governor Carter was appreciating the catastrophic war.
ELEANOR CLARK
New York, April

The writer heads the Carter de in the Eighteenth Congressional

In 1972, Governor Carter on Senator Jackson for the President the Democratic National Convention in Miami and, so far as we are did not subsequently dissociate self from Senator Jackson's on Vietnam during the war.

In Defense of Morgenthau

To the Editor:
The integrity of New York District Attorney Robert M. Thau needs no defense; but it is to see the name of a reorganization, the City Club, furtherance of the Special Prosecutor's campaign to remain in by maligning anyone who could more effectively job.

The Feinstein case, in which leader was accused of having bridges open during a strike was three years old when Mr. was elected. His Rackets Bureau it was impossible to conviction on the evidence, case was dropped. To allege, a lot of evidence, that the not to pursue Feinstein was of political pressure, is totally responsible. After all, as United Attorney, Morgenthau had fully prosecuted Feinstein's Mrs. Yvette Feinstein, in 1969.

People can differ on legal without being venal or improper. It is even possible board of the City Club may taken in its evaluation of the of this case, considering the standing interest in its prosecution.

When the honorable are in by the misguided, only the can rejoice.

EDWARD A. M.
Elizabeth, N. Y., March 2



Scene from "La Bohème" at La Scala

What Price a Birthday Gift?

To the Editor:
The suggestion in your March 26 editorial that American opera lovers help finance the visit of La Scala because the Italians have problems with their currency is hard to grasp.

The visit of La Scala was meant to be a gesture to honor our 200th anniversary. It was meant to be a birthday present from Italy to the U.S.A. Since when are recipients of international honors expected to pay for them? Our Bicentennial festivities are being marred by several countries who, like Italy, turn out to give lip service to sharing art treasures with us if we pay for the sharing.

In the La Scala case we are even sending a representative to negotiate Italy's inability to finance the La Scala visit. And this representative is using our tax dollars to pay for the trip.

One hopes if La Scala turns to U.S. citizens for support of their Bicentennial "honor" our contributions will not be "tax deductible"—thus adding injury to insult.
ERNEST W. GROSS
Port Washington, L. I., March 27, 1976

Drug Program: 'The Cuts Are Too Deep'

To the Editor:
Major funding cuts threaten most of the drug treatment programs in New York City. Recently, the Legislature decreased N. Y. State drug abuse treatment money by 60 percent starting in April. Almost simultaneously New York City announced its withdrawal of 75 percent of its funding of drug abuse. This included not only the dismantling of its large drug treatment agency, the Addiction Service Agency, but also \$10 million from programs rendering direct services to drug abusers.

The main losers will be the urban poor, the disadvantaged and particularly the black-Hispanic minorities, who will be deprived of the treatment alternatives to street drug life-styles. Ten thousand to 15,000 patients now in treatment will be forced to fend for themselves. The other loser will be society in general. Addict-related crime will inevitably rise; also forecast is more addict caused anti-social behavior, which may be particularly distressing in the schools. In addition there are the hidden costs: the addict is a heavy user of costly health care and criminal justice services. Cost benefit analyses show that modest investments in treatment are more than amply repaid in avoiding other costs.

Methadone treatment, which reaches about 32,000 New Yorkers, at an annual cost of \$1,700 per person, is widely recognized as an efficient use of anti-crime and anti-drug abuse dollars. Abstinence oriented programs, inevitably much more expensive, are also a vital part of the total treatment repertoire. Both categories of treatment are deeply cut.

The loss of funding is particularly devastating since the \$10 million of money conducted through A.S.A. is matched by an additional \$40 million from state and Federal sources. While it is imperative that spending of public funds be closely scrutinized and the present fiscal crisis prompts some reduction in funding of drug abuse, the present cuts are too deep and too abrupt.

The non-government staffs of the city's drug abuse treatment programs, many of whom are from minority groups, will diminish by over 3,000, a loss of jobs which is almost as numerous as that caused by the departure of Union Carbide.

We urge the restoration of some drug abuse treatment money. This money is to be spent with discrimination and care, for direct services to the drug abuser, given only where they can do the most good and accompanied by full public accountability.
PAUL CUSHMAN JR., M.D.
JOYCE LOWINSON, M.D.
ROBERT B. MILLMAN, M.D.
New York, March 29, 1976

Shoppers' Right to Know

To the Editor:
It is ironic that on the same page of editorials (March 20) on which The Times attacks the new consumer protection regulation adopted by Nassau and Suffolk Counties it also defends the people's "Right to Know" with regard to the C.L.A.

The consumer's right to know is precisely the issue at stake in the U.P.C.-price removal controversy. The requirement that supermarkets continue to mark prices (as they now do) is clearly not an attack on the automation of checkout procedures but rather an accommodation to it that simultaneously protects the rights of those whom the supermarkets purport to serve—their customers.

The item-pricing regulation was passed in response to hundreds of letters and appeals from consumers, petitions listing some 2,500 names (mostly senior citizens) and a record turnout at public hearings. The word was overwhelming. Shoppers, struggling to preserve their food dollars, want to know the prices so they can compare and economize within the store, add up purchases as they go and check up on the accuracy of the prices in the computer. The unit-pricing shelf signs now in use are so poorly maintained that in no way can they substitute for a price stamped on the item.

Since supermarkets now mark prices on items, how does this add to the consumer's cost? And if they stopped marking prices, is it realistic to expect that consumers would reap the benefit? The Times did not lower its price when it automated its operations, but fortunately we don't have to eat it.

JAMES E. PICKEN
Commissioner, Nassau County
Office of Consumer Affairs
Mineola, L. I., March 24, 1976

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PAUL CUSHMAN JR., M.D.
JOYCE LOWINSON, M.D.
ROBERT B. MILLMAN, M.D.
New York, March 29, 1976

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Choice For Israel

Anthony Lewis

Believe that Israel can by holding on to occupied territory indefinitely seen shaken in that view. Disturbances in the area followed by the first intifada in 28 years among of Israel itself.

In the United States, the wisdom of moving toward the occupied increasingly being questioned. Ambassador William H. Sullivan at the United Nations elements in the occupied "obstacle" to peace, being openly what Americans have thought privately.

Israeli policy tends to reactions from some quarters of Israel. Anyone a change risks being wanted to destroy the so it may be worth news of an Israeli whose his country cannot be of who thinks it is time, last time, for a new

was born in Moscow 53 ne to Palestine at the right in the British Army. He then commanded the British blockade refugees from Europe. He was a regional developer planned the new city of Negev Desert, which is have seen.

He was elected to the Israeli Parliament. He politics, becoming secre-

D AT HOME

of the Labor Party in he broke with Govern- the issue of how to rabs. He remains in the thout power. He is now nited States, and the poke of his fears and

said, "cannot carry on r many more years a an Arabs in occupied no rights whatever. ing under us for ten ars — that erodes the Zionism, which is a ion and renaissance Jewish people, not a ntral other people.

on our side: for that cause Israel cannot le burden of military id because the Arabs odollars are arming e teeth, and because and more isolated in e should face reality. is to play. We should e some future Ameri- of State runs them . A strong Israel can edible, logical—not a ed animal.

is that Israel should rrid, now, her intent rritories occupied in r full peace—meaning signed, with demilit- diplomatic relations. djustments would be as the last step a uld have to be worked n.

ment of Israel should ilav said, "that it is ize the right of self- r the Palestinian Arab them to have a state the West Bank and

if the problem is that ovements claim the . The Zionist rightly e of it, even the East nd of our fathers, my d father's dream. But d of their fathers. So ? You halve it.

is in the path of true . The Talmud says: e hold to one piece of rayer shawl, and one mine, and the other line, and each says, 'I ust halve it. It is not nd Solomon. You can th or a piece of terri- th sides, and still have s."

posal is for words only allowed by deeds if the He would not negoti- the Liberation Organi- e single secular Palesti- ch he sees as a way rael." He thinks events w that both Jews and e better off with their tates.

asks to Jewish groups r, he is sometimes ple who accuse him of out Israel. Mr. Eliav you want me to take d show my scars? You n. My son is a reserve k brigade—he's fought I in seven."

an politicians appeal to Israel by arguing that ; give an inch and by y attempt to help the e of Arabs. But true rael should reflect on ; not terribly dangerous l itself, underneath the , many people agree v that time is not on rd policy. And they are o bear the unending without peace.

Musings About a Village, and About Other Things, Too

By John Baskin

WILMINGTON, Ohio—I've an eye for the minor ironies. Friends say this might be fatal. They are doing advanced work in the major ironies. No matter, I say. Enough for all. I myself live in three rooms, work small. I hear there are large topics in the world but this could be hearsay.

I have been a villager although now I'm a country man. I would still be a villager but it isn't there anymore. It was removed so a lake could be built over it in order to save other villages downstream. This is a minor irony but it borders on a major one.

Two streams came together under-neath my village like a tuning fork, the village itself a single well-tuned note between them. Sometimes I believe this. What the village had, I think, was a kind form. My village also had a chicken thief, several alcoholics, a miser, one or two confirmed gossips, and a number of rather earnest Christians. These visitations upon the human form may be considered not kind but that is so largely for those in the possession. The rest of us could usually escape because the form of the village allowed one to avoid surprises. In the world today, this may be a large virtue.

The village form has been around quite a while. It's still around but it's been subverted. The shopping mall is modeled after the village. The commutes were, also, but they were too romantic to succeed. The shopping mall, as perfectly realistic as a military base, will not fail. And, for that matter, neither will the military base, which is modeled after another kind of village, the feudal estate. The commune and the military base had too much in common, which helps explain why the commune failed. Senior Citizens' and the Lions Club are village forms. So is vegetarianism and transcendental meditation.

The village itself failed not because it was romantic but because we be-



'We saw the village as being a restricted place and we grew ashamed . . . But all the time we carried the restrictions inside ourselves. We turned outward because the view was easier.'

came ashamed of it. We wanted every- one to think we grew up in Boston. As soon as we were able we went there so we could write home and our parents could show the postmark to the neighbors. Americans have always been like this. Americans are people who either want to move, or they stay in Mantoon, Ill., and feel defensive. The Pilgrims were at Plymouth Rock four days before they began discussing how to get to Denver.

Sometimes I think the size of the country did this to us. We were a people courted by sheer size, like a small man wooed by a large handsome wealthy woman. It went to our heads. We incorporated size into ourselves as a virtue. Regard, for a moment, size. Who can, for instance, name the bantamweight champion of the world? Consider Texas, which we have been taught is not a place at all but a certain way of carrying one's self.

Americans have always been over- reachers. It has produced the best of our technology and the worst of ourselves. It answered our questions about getting on, but none about our interior lives. The interior life is almost nonexistent now. It's an attic voice telling us our socks don't match and watch out for fried foods.

That's why we've been reverting Harry Truman lately. It's nothing much to do with Harry Truman, of course, but a notion about something called "plain talk." We admire this as nostalgia, an awful fact, because it means we aren't hearing any of it and don't expect to. But we still admire the notion of it. This is the notion of the accurate human voice as endangered species.

We still admire the notion of the village, too. But most of us live in Cleveland. There is now a whole litera- ture of the village life. It exists in

publications like Mother Earth News, which is a periodical for people who feel up the creek without a paddle. I take the Mother Earth News. Some- times, when a new issue comes, I'm aware of being utilized. There's something a little prurient about it. It even has a centerfold. You can unfold it and learn all about sprouting.

The first white man in my village was a military surveyor named Ander- son. The first settlers were farmers. The village came of the sword and the plowshare beaten together. This produced the militant plowshare. In time, it resulted in the technology of orderly fields. Farmers declared they couldn't make their way on anything less than a thousand acres, and to manage the new urban population we invented the ghetto.

Motion in the American life seemed, for a time, to satisfy. Now that we've been everywhere and done everything,

we're beginning to think otherwise. People are setting out to find some- thing called "community" as though the American Automobile Association had the way marked on its lyrical maps. I'm skeptical of pilgrimages. They have a way of ending motion and forgetting destination.

When my village was being demoli- shed I walked through the disappear- ing houses. They were in layers. There was wallpaper upon wallpaper and pastel colors upon that, and carpet over linoleum on top of hardwood floors unseen for a half century. This is motion, too. The villagers were being taught.

We saw the village as being a re- stricted place and we grew ashamed. We were taught that, also. But all the time we carried the restrictions inside ourselves. We turned outward because the view was easier. On a clear day you could see forever or if not forever then at least past the going percentage.

Americans never learned to make themselves enough real monuments. My village's first settler was a man named Aaron Jenkins. When he died, he left the village a graveyard. That's all right because he wasn't here but a few years and no doubt felt pressed. Our sense of monuments has always been curious. Finally we chose large money as a monument and that notion cultivated our smallest instincts. And that's a major irony.

So we're looking at the village life as if it were consecrated, and that was our original mistake. We've always been too free with consecration, laying it about in every public place as though it were a universal currency with the power of purchase upon a moment's notice. I believe in village life simply because one must choose to be somewhere. And I choose, finally, against size: in the narrow life I can watch my flank.

John Baskin is author of "New Bur- lington: The Life and Death of an American Village."

'I Never Said That!'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—When is a quota- tion not a quotation? Here is a quick guide to past and present disputes about the art of quoting:

1. The accurate quote out of con- text. "I am the law!" said Mayor Frank Hague, imperious boss of Jersey City on Nov. 10, 1937.

Mayor Hague was trying to help two boys under 18 go to work, as they wished, and fulfill their educa- tional requirement by going to night school. When school officials claimed the law made that impossible, the Mayor quoted himself as replying: "Listen, here is the law: I am the law! Those boys go to work!"

This was an example of what we would now call "a public official cutting through red tape to meet human needs"; but because Mayor Hague was surely an autocratic political boss, the words were taken out of context and used against him. Today, the attempt to help a couple of poor youths is forgotten, and the line is always quoted as the American equivalent to Louis XIV's "I am the State."

2. The disputed quotation with iden- tifiable source. Last week, Ronald Rea- gan quoted Henry Kissinger as saying "The day of the United States is past, and today is the day of the Soviet Union. My job as Secretary of State is to negotiate the most acceptable second-best position available."

Secretary Kissinger promptly issued a denial: Governor Reagan pointed to the direct quote in a book by Elmo Zumwalt, former Chief of Naval Opera- tions, who confirms that is what he heard from Mr. Kissinger's lips. Those who think no American official would be so foolish as to say such a thing will believe the Secretary of State, while those familiar with Dr. Kissin- ger's recommendations that President Nixon read Oswald Spengler's gloom- laden "Decline of the West" will be- lieve Admiral Zumwalt.

The point: When a source is cited, the public can make an informed judg- ment in a dispute.

3. The disputed quotation with an anonymous but obvious source. In the new psychohistory by Woodward and Bernstein, Nixon's son-in-law Edward Cox is quoted—curiously, without quotation marks—as having said on the telephone that the former President was suicidal and talking to the pictures on the White House walls, which neatly fitted the authors' thesis that Mr. Nixon was deranged.

Mr. Cox angrily denies ever having said anything of the sort. No source is given by the writers, but the person on the other end of the line was Senator Robert Griffin, whose obvious cooperation earns him a Good Guy's role in the book.

In this case, Senator Griffin cannot avoid comment for long, since silence is confirmation that the semi-quote was accurate. If the Senator should state that his recollection agrees with Mr. Cox's, then the quoters will ac- cuse him of being a diplomatic liar—but historians will dismiss this quota- tion, and much other unsourced material by the same writers, as schadenfreudian slips.

4. The undisputed quotation that turns out to be a phony. Marie Antoinette is the queen who is re- membered for helping bring on the French Revolution with her line of classic hauteur: "Let them eat cake." She never denied her recommendation that they eat "de la brioche." But she was wronged by the quoters.

In his "Confessions," Jean-Jacques Rousseau wrote about "the thought- less saying of a great princess, who,

ESSAY

on being informed that the country people had no bread, replied 'Let them eat cake.'" But Rousseau wrote that in 1767, two years before Marie An- toinette ever set foot in France; ob- viously, the quotation was later unfairly hung on the wrong royal lady.

5. The phony quotation that im- mortalizes its disputer. Longtime Re- publicans and burning-deck Loyalists are familiar with the heroic line of Count Cambronne—chief of Napoleon's "Old Guard"—at the Battle of Water- loo: "The Guard dies, but never surrenders."

Cambronne never said it; according to historian Edouard Fournier in 1859, a reporter named Rougemont cooked it up to add a little drama to his story. (What Cambronne did say was a short French expletive later used frequently by Hemingway in his novels, and to this day referred to as le mot Cambronne.)

The truthful count went to his grave stoutly denying he ever said anything about never surrendering. But in the city of Nantes a monument has been erected to him upon which is proudly inscribed: "The Guard dies, but never surrenders." Were it not for that line, there would be no monument.

When is a quotation not a quota- tion? When nobody can be found to come forward and say, "Here it is in writing" or "I heard it said with my own ears." Anything else is a quote within a quote, legitimate if so labeled, deceptive if not.

History has a way of separating what was really said from what was said—was said. But a lot of good that does Frank ("I am the law") Hague and Marie ("Let them eat cake") Antoinette.

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Announcing ConRail A better way to run a railroad.

On April 1, six struggling railroads became a single, more efficient railroad, stretching from Boston to St. Louis. Purpose: to give shippers first-class service and become a profitable company.

IT'S GOING TO TAKE TIME. But we've got the people, the money, and the will to make it work.

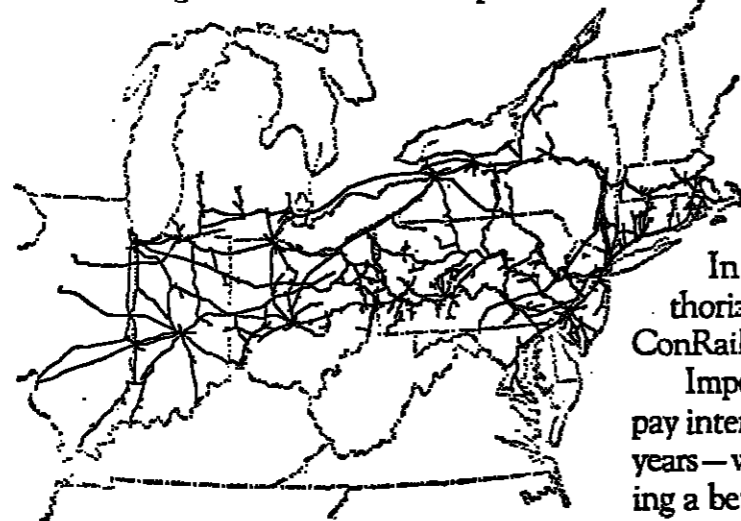
And we've got to make it work. A big chunk of America is counting on us.

Our 17,000 miles of track cover an area with 100 million people and 55 percent of America's manufacturing plants. Including major automobile plants. ConRail serves so much of the auto industry that if we stopped hauling freight even for one day, 26,000 auto workers would be thrown out of work.

In business to make a profit

Don't confuse us with Amtrak—a Government-subsidized company responsible for intercity passenger service.

ConRail is a for-profit company—primarily a freight railroad. (Under contract to various agencies, ConRail also provides



ConRail blankets sixteen states with 17,000 miles of track.

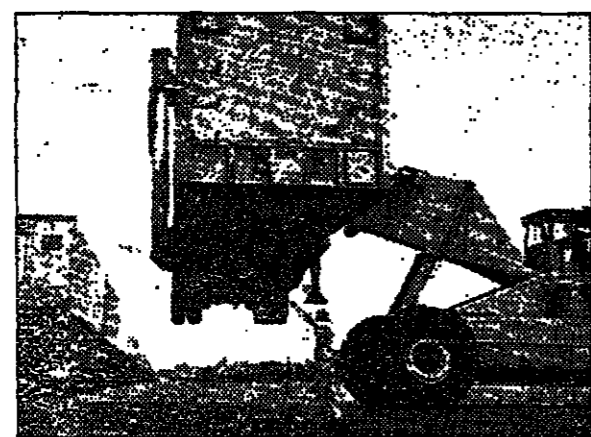
tracks and operating personnel for passenger trains.)

The \$2.1 billion we're getting from the Government (see right) comes as an investment that we are legally obligated to pay back.

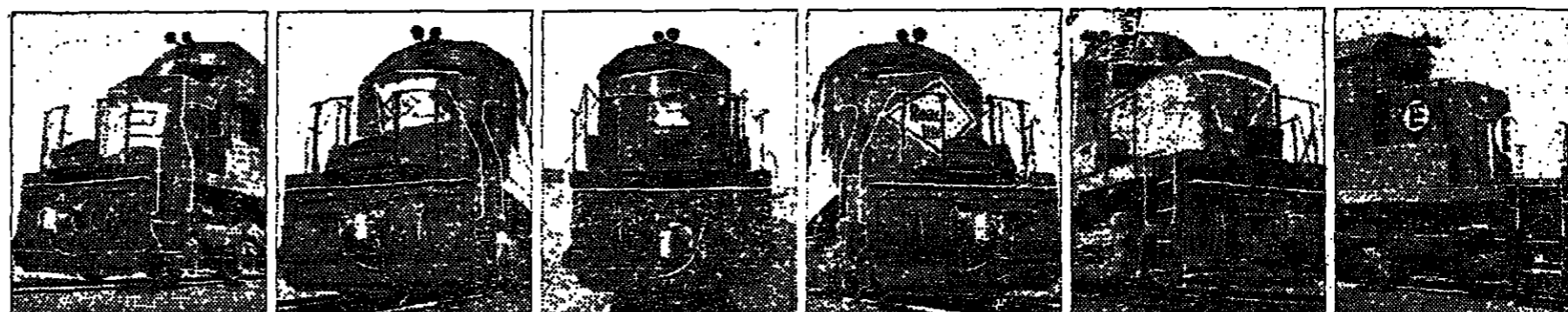
We're in business to improve service and make a profit. But why should we succeed when the six railroads we took over went bankrupt?

Old problems attacked head on

The Penn Central and other bankrupts had to watch roadbeds and equipment deteriorate.



ConRail is often the lowest cost way to move truck trailers between the East Coast and the Midwest.



Penn Central Lehigh Valley Central of New Jersey Reading Lehigh & Hudson River Erie Lackawanna
Now we're one dynamic new company—formed from six old railroads.

rate for lack of money. This slowed service and increased damage costs.

They had to absorb losses from their commuter lines. And also from unprofitable freight lines.

And, in some areas, they didn't have enough flexibility in assigning employees.

As you'll see below, the legislation that created ConRail specifically attacks each of these major problems.

Billions to improve roadbeds and equipment

In creating ConRail, Congress authorized the purchase of \$2.1 billion in ConRail securities.

Importantly, ConRail doesn't have to pay interest or dividends in cash in the early years—which frees all the money for building a better railroad.

We'll use the \$2.1 billion (as well as more billions from ConRail revenues) to replace over 4,000,000 ties and over 700 miles of track each year for the next 10 years. We'll also repair freight cars and locomotives—and buy new ones. Repair bridges and tunnels. Install and modernize signalling and traffic control systems.

This will mean fewer damage claims, faster service—increased earnings.

Unprofitable lines no longer a burden

Some freight lines that cannot be run at a profit have been dropped. Other freight lines will be kept running if ConRail is compensated for the difference between revenues and the cost of operation.

The compensation would come from the U.S. Government and states that want to keep the lines operating.

ConRail will continue to operate commuter lines so long as the difference between revenues and costs is made up by local and Federal funds. If no one wants these lines to

operate (or is willing to pick up the tab), ConRail can drop the service after 180 days.

Support from the unions

The unions want ConRail to succeed, and have already agreed to more flexibility in assigning employees.

C. J. Chamberlain, Chairman, Railway Labor Executives Association, said, "The interest of the labor brotherhoods and the nation will best be served if ConRail becomes a strong viable company."

"We in labor will do everything we can to help ConRail reach that goal."

Consolidation saves money

We're consolidating many facilities and operations to cut costs. For example, in one city, we have already combined what used to be done by five offices into one office—under one general manager.

In many places, we're classifying cars one time instead of several. More savings.

We're scheduling more efficient train-size lots from original terminals. Still more savings. And the list of savings goes on.

Better service to shippers

From Day One, we've had faster run-through service. For example, we've lopped more than a full day off some shipments from New York to Chicago. (Some runs are already 12 to 15 hours faster.)

We've cut the number of people that shippers have to deal with—from

as many as three down to one. Another source of better service: We've got a huge data processing operation. Five giant computers, 83 high-speed tape drives, 107 on-line disc files.

Which means we can tell a customer,

within minutes, exactly where his cars are—at any time. Any day of the week.

Headed for success

You never know what whims the economy might have up its sleeve. But we've got a lot going for us.

Better use of cars, plus other efficiencies should bring our cost savings to about \$300 million by 1980. Basic growth in freight vol-



We've got what it takes. The money, the people, and the will.

ume should bring us additional revenues of \$341.5 million by 1985.

On that basis, our objective is to start making a profit by 1980.

The best alternative

Many observers agree that if ConRail can't make a go of it, the only alternative will be nationalization.

A bitter pill to swallow, as foreign tax payers can testify. Taxpayers in some countries pay over \$1 billion a year to cover the losses from railroads.

We'll do everything in our power not to let that happen. The last thing in the world America needs is more taxes.

We aren't promising miracles. We can't offset decades of neglect overnight.

But we have got a better way to run a railroad.

ConRail

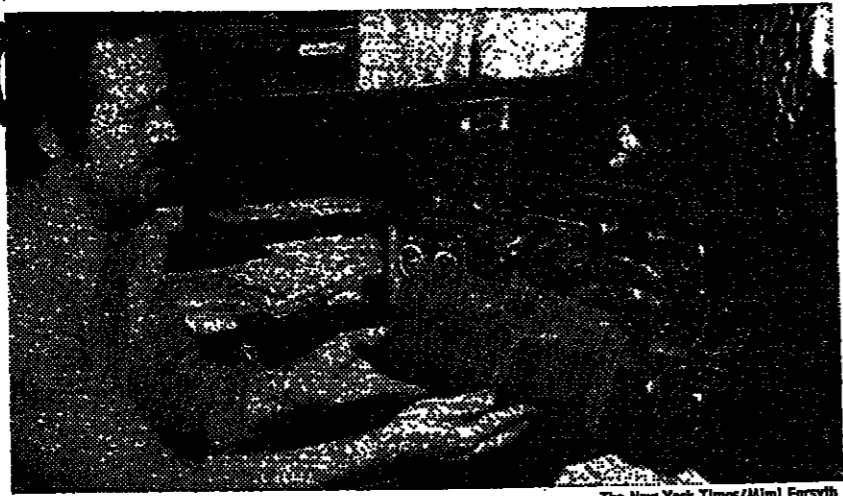
Consolidated Rail Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

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MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1976

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Anthony Saraniero examining contents of "cracked" safe in Somers, N.Y.

Long-Locked Town Safe Yields Its Secrets

By JAMES FERON

SOMERS, N.Y., April 4—For three-quarters of a century the safe in the Town Hall of this once populous Westchester community remained closed, its combination lost in obscurity. Last Friday, at 3:30 P.M., it was finally "cracked."
It took two lock experts, one of them Salvatore Schillizzi, a world champion safe-cracker, to find the combination after six weekends of nerve-racking work.
"I've never experienced anything like it," he said.
They toiled Saturdays and Sundays, Detective Anthony Saraniero explained later, "because we needed absolute quiet." Mr. Saraniero, who ordinarily works with the Manhattan District Attorney's office squad, gazed fondly at the opened vault.
How did they do it?

"Sight, sound and feel," he replied, grinning, "just like any safe."
But the century-old safe was not like any ordinary one, according to Mr. Schillizzi, long an adviser to locksmiths and law enforcement agencies, an expert witness before Senate subcommittees and a man who has opened seemingly impenetrable vaults in minutes.
"It had two time locks and two dials each with six wheels of 100 numbers," Mr. Schillizzi said.
The mathematical possibilities would run into the millions, but mathematics do not open safes. Experts turning dials, listening and feeling for telltale indications, do.
The contents, long a source of speculation in Somers, remain bundled in packets, awaiting the arrival of town officials tomorrow. They appear to be deeds, mortgages, checks

and other documents of the long-defunct Farmers and Drivers National Bank.
Charlotte Gavaghan, town clerk since 1946, carefully untied one bundle for the benefit of a visitor a few hours after the heavy door was opened. "Can you imagine starting at an unopened safe for three decades?" she asked.
"Here's a check for \$10,000," she noted, passing at a canceled specimen roughly twice the dimensions of today's bank draft and inscribed in a fine hand that has also become obsolete. It was dated July 1, 1889. "What could \$10,000 have been worth then?" she wondered.
The safe had been rumored to contain Colonial relics, fine wine or documentary family skeletons, but its contents will probably benefit historians most, offering missing

Continued on Page 60, Column 6

Saco, Me., Is Angered By Loss of a Gun Contract

By JAMES FERON
Saco, Me., April 4—The loss of a \$30 million contract for North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries to buy the American-made F-16 jet fighter plane.

Not so, say officials of the Maremont Corporation here, who indignantly contend that their product would be just as death-dealing if they had been allowed to change its bolt assembly every once in a while.
In Washington, the Maine Congressional delegation is preparing to go into court to seek an injunction against the Belgian contract, contending, among other things, that the procurement violates the 1933 Buy American Act, which requires the

Government to use American-made products except in the case of unreasonable cost or overriding public interest.
And, yesterday, members of the delegation sent letters to the Armed Services Committees of both houses of Congress asking for hearings on the procurement of the Belgian guns.
In Augusta, the state capital, two Democratic State Representatives from this area, Barry J. Hobbins and Neil Rolde, the House majority leader, called on United States Senator Frank

Church's Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations to investigate possible behind the scenes dealing involving the machine-gun and airplane contracts. Gov. James B. Longley sent a telegram to President Ford warning him to be "absolutely certain of his facts" in reviewing the contract.
Here in Saco and its twin city, Biddeford, manufacturing towns that straddle the Saco River as it flows into the Atlantic Ocean in southern Maine, concern has mounted since last June when reports first arose of a possible deal with the Belgians.
The military was looking for a replacement for the M-219 machine gun used in tanks, which had had an un-

Continued on Page 61, Column 1

A New Gadfly Keeps Eye on House



Representative Robert E. Bauman looking at campaign photographs with his daughters Vicki, left, 8, and Genie, 10.

By RICHARD L. MADDEN

WASHINGTON, April 4—Each day, just before the House of Representatives convenes at noon, a dark-haired man takes up position near the Republican leadership table on the House floor within grabbing distance of a microphone and begins his afternoon's vigil.
On any given day he can be seen jumping up, demanding an explanation of some bill that is being rushed through without debate, raising parliamentary objections to other legislation he deems to be a boondoggle, or forcing roll-call votes on measures that many Representatives would just as soon not be recorded as voting for.
It is Representative Robert E. Bauman, a conservative Republican from Maryland's Eastern Shore, engaging in what he calls "a sort of guerrilla warfare." In less than three years in Congress, the 38-year-old Mr. Bauman has become the new gadfly

of the House, its most active nit-picker, its hairshirt, its leading baiter of its most powerful members.
"I do watch everything that happens on the floor," Mr. Bauman explained in an interview. "I listen to the unanimous consent requests. Now committee chairmen and others will come over and show me in advance what they are requesting. I just think the House has a right to know what we're doing. If they can slip something by, they will," he said.
Mr. Bauman is a younger and more intense version of former Representative H. R. Gross, a curmudgeonly Iowa Republican who retired in 1974 after 26 years of fighting on the floor against what he regarded as waste of the taxpayers' money.
When Mr. Gross retired, Mr. Bauman said, several of his conservative Republican colleagues, who are badly outnumbered by the large Democratic majority, decided that "somebody had to watch

the store the way H. R. did." He added:
"Anytime the House is in session the American people are probably in danger. I just sort of fell into the role, having spent several years on the Republican floor staff watching the procedure. Perhaps some of the others didn't really have the stomach for all the tedium that goes on."
Like Mr. Gross, Mr. Bauman has won some and lost some. Earlier last month, it was Mr. Bauman who raised the initial objections that led to the rejection by the House of a resolution sending a 25-member Congressional delegation to London to receive an original copy of Magna Carta for display during the Bicentennial celebration.
Roll-Call Required
The Speaker of the House, Carl Albert of Oklahoma, was furious over the action and got the bill resurrected and passed a few days later, but only after Mr. Bauman forced a final roll-call vote.
Last year he also raised enough parliamentary objections to force a roll-call vote on a bill giving members of Congress a 5 percent pay raise. "They desperately didn't want a roll-call," Mr. Bauman said. "As a result," he added, "a lot of members will be embarrassed when they go back and run for re-election."
Mr. Bauman's tactics have led to complaints from other representatives that he is being an obstructionist or is showing disrespect to the House. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, the Democratic majority leader, once denounced Mr. Bauman's tactics as a "cheap, sneaky, sly way to operate."
Mr. Bauman has also tilted with Representative Wayne L. Hays, an Ohio Democrat and chairman of the House Administration Committee, who seldom mutes criticism of those with whom he disagrees.
No Hard Feelings
The two had one exchange on the floor in which Mr. Hays suggested that Mr. Bauman was an idiot and Mr. Bauman responded that Mr. Hays was well qualified to judge idiots. Later, Mr. Bauman said, he sent Mr. Hays two pounds of Maryland crab meat to show there were no hard feelings. He said Mr. Hays sent back a note saying the crab meat was great but added: "I had someone taste it before I ate it."
Mr. Bauman was a Capitol page and a member of the Republican floor staff before winning a special election to the House in 1973. He was a founder and officer of both the Young Americans for Freedom and the American Conservative Union.
He described his relationship with other representatives as "generally as good as it can be under the circumstances," but acknowledged that some members "would just as soon not have me there." He added:
"I love the House. I spent most of my life here. I really feel uncomfortable not being on the floor every day."



Maremont Corporation's plant in Saco, Me., stripping down M-60 machine guns, modified for use on tanks, after test-firing session

News Summary and Index

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International

President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt said yesterday in Paris that he had canceled the Soviet navy's rights to use Egyptian ports and that he believed Moscow might be planning to establish bases in Libya. He disingenuously said among other things at a meeting with Egyptian students and other Egyptians living in Paris, and later at a news conference. Mr. Sadat said that Libya had ordered \$1 billion in arms from the Soviet Union and said that the accumulation of arms already stocked in Libya was "impressive." He said that Egypt was now turning to France, and that Egypt had asked other countries, to build its own arms industry, and that Egypt had asked the United States for other weapons besides the six transport planes whose delivery is now being debated in Congress. [Page 1, Columns 1-2.]

Kamal Jumblatt, the leader of occupying Lebanese ports in what he implied was an effort to keep arms and munitions from reaching his forces. Mr. Jumblatt has been sharply at odds with Syria over a political solution of the Lebanese civil war. He said that regular Syrian troops disguised in uniforms of the Saiga commando organization, which is run by Damascus, had moved into the ports. [1:3-4.]

Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj of Thailand lost his office when he was defeated for reelection to the National Assembly in the second general election in little more than a year. Early returns indicated that the opposition Democratic Party, led by Mr. Kukrit's brother, Seni Pramoj, had won all 28 Assembly seats in Bangkok and was gaining in country districts. [1:1.]

The Social Democratic Party of West Germany, the party of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, was defeated in a state election in Baden-Württemberg, the last test of voter sentiment before the national elections on Oct. 3. The Christian Democratic Union, which ran an aggressively conservative campaign, received 56.7 percent of the vote, a gain of 3.8 percentage points over the 1972 election, and increased its majority with the control of 71 of the 120 seats in the State Parliament in Stuttgart. The Social Democrats received 33.3 percent of the vote, a decline of 4.4 percentage points from the previous election. [1:2.]

National

Daniel P. Moynihan campaigned exuberantly in upstate New York on behalf of the Presidential candidacy of Senator Henry M. Jackson and tested his own potential as a candidate. Wherever he stopped he was urged to seek the Democratic nomination for Senator. He kept saying, "I'm here for Henry Jackson," and quickly changed the subject. But he also made the careful moves of a man thinking seriously about a campaign of his own. [1:5.]

Metropolitan

David L. Yunich, the chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, said that subway and bus fares might have to rise to 65 cents next year if the M.T.A. did not find an equivalent for \$125 million in Federal subsidies that the agency expects to lose. He said that the M.T.A. had counted on Federal funds for the next fiscal year, but whether they would be available was doubtful because the Government had indicated that it would no longer allow the city to convert Federal capital loans into operating-expense cash. [1:8.]

Herbert Bienstock, the regional commissioner of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, is optimistic about New York City's future. In an address to the New York Chapter of the American Jewish Congress, he said that while "prophecies of doom" were chanting litanies over the city, "the mighty lively corpse" was on a threshold of development and expansion. He said the development and expansion of the city's fundamental economy—publishing, advertising, merchandising, art galleries, the theater and dance, health centers and services, and financial and business services—in the early 1980's would produce an upsurge as sharp as the city's decline as a manufacturing center. [1:5-7.]

Federal investigators have found evidence of widespread payments by meat packers and processors to Agriculture Department food inspectors in the New York area—a corrupt practice that apparently has been going on for years. There was no indication that the payoffs had led to the approval or distribution of tainted or substandard meat. According to sources close to the investigation, the payments, in money or gifts, were made to overlook minor sanitary violations in packing and processing plants. [1:7-8.]

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Quotation of the Day

"The prophets of doom who are reciting prayers for the dying over New York's knowledge society is not going to turn back to basket weaving to accommodate them."—Herbert Bienstock, regional commissioner of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. [37:3.]

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CORRECTION
An article in yesterday's Arts and Leisure Section of The New York Times incorrectly said that former Gov. Jimmy Carter favors an anti-abortion constitutional amendment. In fact, Mr. Carter has stated that although he has personal reservations about abortion he nevertheless supports the Supreme Court, ruling on the subject and does not favor a constitutional amendment to undo what the Supreme Court has done.

Mr. Bauman was a Capitol page and a member of the Republican floor staff before winning a special election to the House in 1973. He was a founder and officer of both the Young Americans for Freedom and the American Conservative Union.
He described his relationship with other representatives as "generally as good as it can be under the circumstances," but acknowledged that some members "would just as soon not have me there." He added:
"I love the House. I spent most of my life here. I really feel uncomfortable not being on the floor every day."

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Com

in Albany Say 'Sunshine' Bill Support of Majority in Both Houses

PERSON Education to debate and make decisions. Education, to debate and decide most of its decisions in private, saving the public meeting for a pro forma ratification of those decisions.

But the Anderson-Steingut bill would at least partly overcome objections to that system by requiring that minutes of such executive sessions be kept for public perusal under the state's Freedom-of-Information law.

The bill would forbid governmental groups from taking a formal vote in private unless the issue at hand related to litigation, personnel matters or certain labor negotiations, certain real estate transactions and similar matters.

The law would also require that advance notice of an impending meeting be made public, except if the body meeting in private had practice official body policies.

ing the principles of open government espoused by our founding fathers.

The Federal Government and several state governments have in recent years enacted so-called sunshine laws aimed at reopening decision-making processes that have become cloaked in secrecy.

Congress has enacted a rule requiring open committee meetings, except under certain circumstances, such as a matter relating to national security.

The response to these initiatives from such groups as press and governmental-reform organizations has, been uneven. Complaints continue to be heard, for example, about procedural delays and red tape snarling inquiries under Federal and state right-to-know rules.

Common Cause in Favor

But in an unusual display of harmony with a powerful citizens' lobby that has had few kind words for the New York State Legislature, the leaders in their announcement today appended a letter of support for their bill from the state branch of Common Cause.

"This bill goes a long way toward opening up the governmental process of New York State," Tom Cusick, Common Cause director, said in a letter.

The proposed legislation would supersede any local ordinances restricting public access to government meetings, but would still allow local governments to enact still-less-restrictive sunshine rules.

In the Legislature, most of the important decisions relating to bills are made in private meetings between legislative leaders, in party conferences with the membership, and with the Governor.

No mention is made of these meetings in the proposed law and because they are not officially convened as policymaking meetings they would presumably not be covered by the bill.

The Board of Regents has been under increasing pressure in recent months to open its private policymaking meetings. Under the leaders' bill the board's sessions would be covered.

The proposal came as the Legislature began to wind down its activities for the coming Easter recess. There will be no Senate and Assembly sessions tomorrow or Tuesday.

Insurance Claims by State Prisoners

nt insurance benefits for state prisoners? njamin P. Roosa Jr., Republican of Bea-tunned—first when he heard that three Fishkill Correctional Facility in his dis-for it, and then even more when he learned ally collected.

had been participating in a work-release been laid off from the jobs involved.

already paying entirely for their keep," med yesterday, "and then they're to be payment benefits, too?"

lyman said he had introduced a bill to s, only to have an Assembly staff memo-that his proposal would undermine the insurance system.

Ar. Roosa said, the Unemployment Insur-im it had made "an administrative deter-aying benefits to prisoners would not be ge." He said the fund had asked him ac-draw his bill.

law," Mr. Roosa said, "they could auto-again or the administrative determina-ally by a prisoner."

n Guy L. Vellella, Republican-Conservative id yesterday that he supported the Roosa ad been "bottled up in the Democrati-cally Labor Committee."

said an unemployment insurance benefi-ady, willing and able to work." He added: t idiotic proposal will be to release any r streets who wants to look for a job."



... with his reproduction of a piano built by Bartolomeo Cristofori in 1720.

udent Re-creating 'original' 1720 Piano

Cristofori in-ano in 1709, of them have his day. Soon a fourth—or a sinle.

The substitution of ham-ers in place of the harpsi-chord jacks made the piano capable of producing gradations of tone by changing the force and manner in which the keys are struck.

Cristofori was the curator of the collection of musical in-struments for the Medic court in Florence and his in-vention was called a "Gravi-cembalo col piano e forte," which was later reduced to "pianoforte."

Mr. Pollens's Cristofori will differ from the original. "I use an occasional screw where he used nails," Mr. Pollens said, "and I use modern glue."

Mr. Pollens, who is 26 years old, is the first gradu-ate student in the art depart-ment of City College to spe-cialize in the history and development of musical in-struments. His recreation of the Cristofori will earn him partial fulfillment of the re-quirements for a master's degree in art history.

Building materials for the "new" Cristofori cost Mr. Pollens less than \$100. "It's mostly the labor," he said as he covered his piano for the night, "but what else would I do with my time? Watch TV?"

Metropolitan Briefs

Levitt Praises State Psychiatric Center

State Comptroller Arthur Levitt reported yesterday that his auditors had been "impressed with the high degree of professionalism" and "dedication" in the care of patients in a network of 13 satellite clinics through which the South Beach Psychiatric Center serves 3,000 outpatients in Staten Island and Brooklyn.

The Levitt audit said the state facility opened with 11 buildings for 750 bed patients in November 1972 but was using only two buildings for 150, in view of the emphasis on community treatment.

He said efforts were under way to improve administrative weaknesses that had developed, and he estimated that \$900,000 in potential revenues had been lost because of delay from the time of the center's accreditation in February 1974 until its application in January 1975 for Medicaid and Medicare reimbursements.

Rise in Public Pension Costs Cited

Public-employee retirement systems in New York State currently cost nearly \$200 for every man, woman and child, a rise of 74 percent from \$115, in 1973, according to the Citizens Public Expenditure Survey Inc. of New York State. The group, headed by John F. Van Cott, as chairman, said many survey members had complained that economy proposals by the Otto Kinzel commission on public-employee pensions were "too liberal," despite estimates that they would save taxpayers \$2 billion in the next five years.

The survey has a proposal for an amendment to the State Constitution to eliminate state and city tax exemption for public-employee pensions, asserting that such exemptions cost the state more than \$25 million last year.

3 Arrested at Soviet Mission

Three young men were arrested outside the Soviet Mission to the United Nations on East 67th Street on charges of harassment and disorderly conduct. Part of a group that pickets the mission every Sunday, two of the young men were from out of town and a third was from Brooklyn.

The police said one of the three, 21-year-old Saymon Grynyszajn of Brooklyn, had been charged with criminal mischief for allegedly kicking the door of a Russian diplomat's car. His companions, Mike Sternberg, 20, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and Mark Scher, 18, of Stamford, Conn., allegedly rushed at the car and shouted obscenities at those inside it.

Rochester Dedicates Campus Center

A \$9.5 million campus activities center at the University of Rochester was dedicated. The six-level building, Wilson Commons, is named for the families of the late Joseph R. Wilson and his sons, the late Joseph C. Wilson and the late Richard U. Wilson. All three were graduates of the university. Joseph C. Wilson, former chairman of the board of the Xerox Corporation, was a former chairman of the university's board of trustees.

The building, designed by I. M. Pei and Partners of New York, has a glass-enclosed "space frame" that bisects the common diagonally, creating two triangular towers.

From the Police Blotter:

A 19-year-old woman was shot critically in a maternity ward at Bellevue Hospital, the police reported, when she took a pistol from her purse and pointed it at a male friend, and he wrested the gun from her and it discharged. The woman, Maria Battista, who was shot in the stomach and admitted to the hospital, and her friend, Louis Tolentino, 17, who was arrested, had been awaiting the birth of her sister's child. The two gave their address as 203 Mott Street. . . . Three patrons in a South Bronx bar were shot by an unknown gunman after he fired at random with a pistol into the crowded bar at 257 Cypress Avenue and fled. Two other patrons were cut slightly by glass when they jumped through a plate-glass window to escape the fusillade. The two men who were wounded were admitted to Lincoln Hospital in satisfactory condition, and a woman was treated for a gunshot wound of her leg. . . . A burglar stole \$16,000 from an open safe at Korvettes department store in the Bath Beach section of Brooklyn at Shore and Bay Parkways. The thieves apparently gained entry into the locked second-floor accounting office by crawling through a false ceiling from the adjoining stockroom.



Terence Cardinal Cooke arriving yesterday at the Imperial Theater

Cooke Leads Salute to Nuns and Priests

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

Terence Cardinal Cooke was the headliner at Broadway's Imperial Theater yesterday afternoon as the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York sponsored a jazz-filled salute to priests and nuns.

It was World Day of Prayer for Vocations and the archdiocese had 11 observances in the city and upstate with an impressive combination of show business and devotional talks aimed at extolling religious orders and recruiting new members to "the various ministries involved in today's religious life."

"I don't think you always realize the effect you have on peoples' lives," Cardinal Cooke told his audience, composed

largely of priests, nuns, seminarians and lay workers.

"And let's have a special round of applause for the Cardinal," said the Rev. Terence Attridge, director of vocations at St. Joseph's Seminary in Yonkers, who organized the 11 special celebrations.

Yesterday was the eighth anniversary of the Archbishop's elevation to Cardinal. Father Attridge noted.

"This is the first time we've gone to the theater to bring a message," the Cardinal said.

Before and after Cardinal Cooke's invocation, jazz, rock and Latin groups performed, as did the Cathedral Prep Glee Club.

The atmosphere at the Imperial, where the ceremonies attracted about 250 people to the 1,470-seat theater, was not unlike a business recruiting drive, as a score or so of priests, nuns and seminarians stood by tables piled with colorful brochures about the various orders.

"Preach the gospel to the poor," said the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate, "wherever you find it."

Asked the pamphlet of Black Vocations of St. Joseph's Church in Harlem. "We have a plan for peace," said Mount St. Joseph in Newburgh. "Harlem needs you," said the Franciscan Handmaids of Mary.

"We are, of course, the major seminary in the archdiocese," said Peter Gaffney, a 24-year-old second-year seminarian at Dunwoodie, in Yonkers, as he stood behind what is usually a candy counter at the back of the theater.

"Our main purpose is not just to recruit priests and nuns," said Father Attridge, "but to acquaint people with the very wide range of activities in the religious life, the various ministries."

Later in the afternoon, Cardinal Cooke went to Cardinal Spellman High School in the Bronx and later to St. Joseph's Church at 125th street and

Morningside Avenue to speak on behalf of the many activities in the church.

"Father Attridge is sending me all over," the Cardinal joked.

The trip to St. Joseph's was, Cardinal Cooke said, "a sentimental visit for me. I grew up not far from here and came to this church as a boy," he told the congregation.

He said, "Priests and the sisterhood will help us to pray, but we are all called to this life, a mission to perform."

"There are many ways to serve—in the classroom, the hospital, in the many areas of social work," the Cardinal said in his brief talk, after which the congregation applauded.

Welfare Leaders Urge Stavisky Veto Be Upheld

A group of child welfare and human services leaders yesterday urged the State Senate to uphold Governor Carey's veto of the Stavisky-Goodman education bill, asserting the bill should be defeated "to protect the children of New York City."

The Republican-controlled Senate is to vote on the over-ride Thursday. Despite the Governor's veto and Mayor Beame's opposition, the Assembly voted 128 to 18 last Wednesday to enact the bill, which fixes the Board of Education's share of the city's expense budget at 21.46 percent.

Henry Saltzman, executive director of the Citizens Committee for Children of New York, said the bill would require restoring \$150 million in city funds to the board with "no guarantee that the money to be gained will actually be spent on our children's education."

Proposals Being Developed

Mr. Saltzman said the result would be to take as much as \$185 million from other services because of the loss of state and Federal matching funds. He spoke for a task force of social work leaders that has been organized by the Community Council of Greater New York and that has been developing detailed proposals for economies and priorities.

"Many more day-care centers will have to be closed if this bill becomes law," Mr. Saltzman said. "Drug addiction prevention and treatment programs in our communities and in our schools will be badly crippled."

"More health-care services and clinics, including those that treat our children, will be shut if this bill is not defeated. Other areas of education, most notably our City University system, will be victims of [Senator Roy M.] Goodman's and [Assemblyman Leonard P.] Stavisky's single-minded concern to appease one special-interest group above all others."

"The juvenile justice system will be further incapacitated by this bill. In sum, every municipal service will end up paying for our lawmakers' capitulation to high-powered pressure tactics."

"We wonder whether the five day-care centers in Mr. Stavisky's Queens district will be functioning after his bill becomes law. We wonder whether Mr. Goodman realizes the harm he will do his own constituents by forcing the curtailment of services at the six voluntary and municipal hospitals in his district."

The task force has 15 leaders taking part, with Sanford Solovay, executive vice president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, as chairman. Other members include the directors of Catholic Charities of New York and Brooklyn and the executive vice president of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies.

Two members abstained from taking a position on yesterday's statement on the Goodman-Stavisky bill. They were Dean Irene Impellizzeri of the Brooklyn College of Education and Alvin L. Schorr, general director of the Community Service Society of New York.

\$5 Million Savings Offered

Set up last October, the task force's most recent detailed report offered recommendations for saving as much as \$5 million in city funds in mental health programs. Its proposals included reorganization of services for school children to save \$1.5 to \$2.5 million, elimination of information and diagnostic services not linked to treatment to save \$500,000 to \$1 million and consolidating all monitoring and evaluating functions into one unit to save \$200,000 to \$500,000.

Another report, urging a special budget and services planning unit in the First Deputy Mayor's office cited, among other examples, coordination required between Department of Employment manpower training and placement programs, Board of Education vocational training and Economic Development Administration activities to help promote jobs in the city.

Yesterday's statement said the city had lost about 23 cents in state and Federal matching aid for every dollar in its own funds that it cut in the first phase of its three-year financial plan.

City School Windows to Go Unwashed

By LEONARD BUDER

The outlook for the city schools will be getting dimmer. As an economy measure, the school system has directed that no windows be washed this spring.

The Office of Plant Operation and Maintenance has also instructed custodians to cut down the cleaning of school yards and other paved outside areas. Starting April 16, the yards will be swept every second day rather than every day, according to present plans.

Hugh McLaren Jr., the executive director of the Board of Education's Division of School Buildings, which includes the plant operation office, said that the two measures would save \$725,000.

Mr. McLaren said the planned reduction in cleaning services might make school buildings and grounds "a little unsightly," but he insisted that they would not be unsanitary.

However, Rodman J. Blei-

meyer, president of Local 74 of the Service Employees International Union, disputed this and said the consequences would be very severe.

The new reduction would mean the dismissal of 300 cleaners in addition to the 600 who have already been let go because of previous economies. Mr. Bleimeyer said. His union represents the 3,900 cleaners who work for the city's school custodians.

Threat to Health of Students

"The very cleaners who wash windows and paved areas also clean the inside space in the schools," Mr. Bleimeyer said. "The schools are presently unclean and a threat to the health of students because of the earlier reductions. The new cuts would make existing conditions even worse."

"We will not have to close any school buildings — the Health Department will do that when they see the conditions," the union official asserted.

Harold G. Israelson, the

union's lawyer, added that the local would take legal measures to stop the Board of Education from reducing cleaning services.

Still other reductions in cleaning and maintenance services are expected to be put into effect this spring. The 1975-76 custodial budget is now operating at close to a \$10 million deficit. School officials attribute the problem to budget allocations that do not adequately meet the system's needs.

Last January, Mr. McLaren proposed a series of economy measures including a reduction in the sweeping of classrooms and corridors and the mopping of cafeteria floors. But he warned that these measures would mean "unkempt buildings," "dirty, unsanitary eating areas" and a "flood of health, sanitation and fire code violations."

Mr. McLaren would not discuss what economy measures were being considered.

At 100, West Sider Still Makes Them Laugh

By DENA KLEIMAN

Estelle Asiel Pollatschek, who celebrated her 100th birthday yesterday, sat quietly in a long black dress while friends and relatives made a fuss over her. But when it came to humor at the birthday party in her honor, she had the last word.

"She doesn't look like 100 does she?" one of her nieces asked.

"Do I look like 102?" Mrs. Pollatschek replied quickly.

As old friends and family trickled into the Upper West Side apartment in which she has lived for the last 36 years, Mrs. Pollatschek sat in an armchair, reminiscing about old times in New York.

Trapped 4 Days in Blizzard

She described the great blizzard of 1888 and how she had been trapped in a train for four days outside Farmingdale, N. J. She spoke about daily afternoon carriage rides with her mother through Central Park and the excitement throughout the city the day Charles A. Linbergh returned from Paris.

When asked how she could remember so many details, she replied: "Who's here to dispute me?"

Estelle Pollatschek was born on April 4, 1876, in the home of her parents, Leopold and Pauline Asiel, at 117 East 59th Street. Her father was a successful importer of lace. After graduating first in her class in 1893 from what was then the preparatory high school for Hunter College, she married Sigmund Pollatschek, a musician, who died in 1946. They never had children.

"I don't know what all this fuss is about," Mrs. Pol-



Estelle Asiel Pollatschek celebrating her birthday at her Upper West Side apartment.

latschek said jokingly. There were three birthday cards Scotch-taped to a wall. One was from Governor Carey, another from Mayor Beame, and the third from President Ford. "I'm not important," she added. "I never did anything worthwhile except get old."

Mrs. Pollatschek said that the most exciting invention she lived through was the airplane but that she had never flown.

"I never wanted to fly," she said. "I guess I always

wanted to keep my feet on the ground." However, she did learn to drive when she was over 50.

Mrs. Pollatschek no longer can see. But her hearing appears to be perfect. She said that she took pride in the fact that she still had her long thick hair, which she wears wrapped in a bun, and her own teeth.

Although she lives with a companion, Mrs. Pollatschek said that she still managed her own affairs and kept in touch with friends

and family by telephone, which was invented the year she was born.

The United States was 100 years old in 1876 and on Mrs. Pollatschek's living room wall was a red, white, and blue sash that her parents had bought for her at a Centennial celebration in Philadelphia.

"I guess my secret for old age was that I always tried to be slow and sure," said Mrs. Pollatschek. "and I did not try to go where angels fear to tread."

The Fletchers: Family That Heard The Silent Thanks

By NAN ROBERTSON
Special to The New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Estelle Fletcher's heart was pounding madly as she watched the television set. She saw the piece of paper being taken from the envelope. She turned to the interpreter, who spelled out on her fingers: "L-O-U-I-S-E." There was an explosion inside her.

Suddenly Louise Fletcher, who had just won an Academy Award as the best actress for playing the monstrous nurse-keeper of the insane in "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," was on stage in Los Angeles 2,000 miles away from her hometown here, thanking everyone. For millions, she then provided one of the most moving moments in the history of the awards.

Her voice breaking, she told her parents in sign language and in spoken words they could not hear: "I want to thank my mother and my father for teaching me to have a dream. You are seeing my dream come true."

The Rev. Robert Capers Fletcher and his wife — both totally deaf — were stunned. They had been taught it was weak to cry, but the surprise of seeing their daughter give hand signs to them was too much and her tears, Mrs. Fletcher said, "just jumped out."

Mr. Fletcher said, "I wanted to run off and hide. I walked away when it was over. I felt I wanted to be alone."

'You Didn't Cry'
Louise, 41, is the second of four Fletcher children, all of whom hear normally, who were brought up in the spaces and the silences of two big houses in Birmingham. "You didn't cry," said Georgianna Fletcher Thames, the youngest, at 37. "There was no reason to cry if you fell and hurt yourself. There was no one to hear you. You couldn't explode and have the sheer magnitude of your voice understood."

The parents were interviewed in their Birmingham home with Georgianna acting as interpreter; the other Fletcher children by telephone in Washington, Gloucester, Va., and Los Angeles.

Out of the isolation of all of these remarkable people came, as John, at 43 the oldest, "a burning desire to succeed — to make my life count for something." Like his father and grandfather before him, John is a minister.

Neither parent was born deaf. Robert Fletcher, now 76, was struck by lightning at the age of 4, lay unconscious for seven days and when he awoke, heard nothing ever again. The cause of his wife's deafness from the age of 6 months is more mysterious — it was thought from scarlet fever, or being dropped on the head by a servant.

Mr. Fletcher's father was a Baptist minister in Arab, Ala., a poor, primitive, fundamentalist place, and he used his son frequently in his sermons around a circuit to illustrate the wrath and mercy of God. "I couldn't understand but people in the congregations would cry and they told me I would hear when I went to heaven," Mr. Fletcher said.

Other children taunted him. They called him a dummy and a freak. He went on to the State School for the Deaf in Talladega; to Gallaudet College in Washington, where he fell in love with pretty Estelle Caldwell from Texas; and to the Philadelphia Seminary for Episcopal clergy.

Mr. Fletcher's voice today is very small, high and far away, but remarkably distinct, the result of a continuous effort of will during more than 70 years of silence. His daughter Georgianna, admissions director for the Model Secondary School for the Deaf on the Gallaudet campus, said even those who had heard far longer showed slippage after six months of deafness.

Both he and his wife, also 76, have vivid, alert faces reflecting every mood. Her voice is hollow and muffled, but not too distorted for her children to understand when she is beside them. Her lips shape and mirror the syllables as others speak; then she communicates through her expressions and rapid hand signals.

Sitting on the sofa in their living room, she crossed her arms over her heart to say that what she felt when Louise spoke straight to them on television was almost inexpressible.

The actress, her sisters and brother kept the secret from their parents until the end. Two nights before the awards, in a two-hour, coast-to-coast telephone conversation, Georgianna had described the signals for the words Louise wanted to use in the event she won the award and was given the chance to speak. Louise, who had been away from "all but special family sign language for too many years," took meticulous notes.

"When it finally happened, John and I were holding hands and weeping together" in a friend's house in Washington, Georgianna said. It had taken many years before any of the children could show much emotion freely — tears of joy or those of hurt or anger.

"What good did it do?" John said. "There were other reasons — deaf people are sensitive; they read everything in your face. As the children of the deaf and of a minister, we kept ourselves under control."

For 22 years, from his marriage in 1930, the father was constantly on the road, preaching to deaf congregations in eight Southern states. The mother, innocent of the world, coped alone much of the year, getting Mr. Fletcher's soiled laundry by mail.

They had children with a kind of "the Lord will provide" philosophy, but it was often terrifying. John was colicky and "cried all the time," but the parents didn't know what was wrong. At night, his mother fastened the baby's diaper to her with a large safety pin so that when he kicked while crying, it would jolt her awake. It took months before they discovered they should burp him after feeding. When John's face puckered, they could not tell if he were waiting for milk, love, food or sleep.

As John grew and his sisters came



Louise Fletcher, left, thanks her mother and father in sign language at Academy Awards. Below her is sister Georgianna. For the Robert Fetters in Alabama, it was a stunning surprise.



along—Louise, always John's special charge; then Roberta, who mothered Georgianna in turn—"he would pull and pull at us," his father said. "He finally knew we couldn't hear. He would gesture for what he or the others wanted."

Roberta, now 38 and a first-grade teacher married to Eddie Ray, an engineer and farmer in Virginia, was the toughest and most self-reliant. Louise was the most timid, the quietest. On her first day at school, she was sent home with a note to her father saying that since she was deaf, she should go to a special school. Her shyness had created that impression.

But the Fetters were determined that their children would flourish in a hearing world. To make sure that they would speak correctly they were sent, one at a time, to Mrs. Fletcher's sister and other prosperous relatives in Bryan, Tex.

Each spent a year there, then long summers. They idolized "Aunt Bezie" Long, Uncle George and their mother's father, swashbuckling John Seeley Caldwell. They were adult "hearing models."

Only afterward did the children realize what their long absences must have cost their parents.

At home nine months of the year, the children learned early about loneliness, separateness, responsibility and the needs of others.

It was they who answered the telephone's ring, the knock on the door; they who interpreted for their parents. Louise also remembers larger and more forbidding introductions to the world of the deaf—her father took her occasionally on his pastoral visits to institutions where they were kept.

As a teen-ager, John said, he "cut loose and ran wild with a lot of people, drank a lot of beer, drove fast cars." "It was hard enough being a preacher's kid," he said, "but as a deaf person he was heroic. I was scared I'd show up my old man; I couldn't be too destructive."

Mr. Fletcher's parishioners made a great fuss about the daughters "looking pretty and acting sweet," they said.

As a young man, John was worried, superconscientious. He is now the president of Internet, an interfaith

seminary in Washington. He, Louise and Georgianna underwent years of psychotherapy before they learned that anger could be a friend as well as an enemy. Louise told an interviewer that the sense of emotional isolation that marked her whole childhood was the main reason she gave up her acting career for 11 years to be close to her two sons. "I could not handle going away day after day," said Louise, who is married to Jerry Bick, the producer. "The thought of going away before they got up and coming back after they were in bed was intolerable."

She, her sisters and brother all said they had grown closer to each other in recent years as well as to their parents.

The other night in Birmingham, as the Fletcher parents described their life and their pride in their children, a Teletype machine attached to their telephone kept clattering away in the front parlor. It is a sound they are as oblivious to as the tick-tock of their many clocks. The Fetters had it installed two years ago to communicate instantaneously with other deaf people who also have such machines. When

the phone rings, two light parlor doorways blink, tracking their attention.

The machine has been c most continuously with co since Louise won.

But two days passed afte my Awards before th could speak directly, thuranna, to Louise. The act was coming back to Birmi visit this month. Her mo her to bring her Oscar, "it it and touch it."

Then Mr. Fletcher got o "Here comes old Daddi-boasting," he rattled off in fashion into the void. "Now you were going to win. E boy said you were going to a very good actress, a daughter."

"That was smart acting, her acceptance remarks. Georgianna took the rec her sister's answer. With h she signaled back to the faces what it was. "That ing," Louise had replied.

DE GUSTIBUS

In New Haven, There's a Tiny Luncheonette Where Hamburger Was Born



Louis Lunch, before it was moved from its original location

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

We recently stated in an article exploring the origins of hamburgers that the source most often attributed to the grilled meat on a bun was the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904. This prompted this letter from a friend.

"Kenny Lassen, the grandson of the real inventor of the hamburger, asked me to intercede for him and chide you on swallowing that old story about the All-American sandwich being invented at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis.

"The World's Fair of 1904 gave the country iced tea and the ice cream cone, but never, never, ever invented the hamburger," Mr. Lassen says. "The birthplace of the American hamburger is Louis Lunch in New Haven. He has compiled volumes of affidavits showing that Louis Lassen served chopped meat sandwiches on a bun to New Haven working men in 1890, five years after founding his lunch-counter business.

"The documentation is sufficient to have impressed the New Haven Preservation Trust, which has declared the tiny brick luncheonette a city landmark.

"The burgers there, by the way, are famous wherever Yale men go. I've only eaten one and it was fantastic. The secret, Kenny says, is in the meat, which he grinds fresh daily himself."

There is evidence to support the primacy of Louis

Lunch, which was moved last year so that the city could build a medical complex on its old site. It reopened March 22 on Crown Street, two blocks from its original location.

The tiny building—it was just a 12-by-18-foot one-story brick building — has been expanded by the addition of a small dining room and two amenities it lacked in the past, a men's room and a ladies' room.

Astra Bottenhorn of Douglaston, Queens, enters the hamburger controversy with her own engaging theory of the sandwich's origins.

"Just had to jump into the controversy to state that the hamburger was invented by the Estonians," she writes. "The only factual proof I have is an item that appeared in Ripley's Believe It or Not about 10 years ago. Estonian cookbooks are scarce and ones in English are nonexistent.

"The Estonians are northern descendants of the same Hung who came out of western China and settled in Hungary. The Estonian hamburger is probably based on the steak tartare of the eastern European plains. During the 13th century, Estonia was dominated by the Knights of Livonia and the capital city, Tallin, was part of the Hanseatic League.

"These merchants traded extensively with Germany and brought to Hamburg their enthusiasm for the Estonian way of frying chopped raw meat. All of which makes my German relatives hysterical with laughter. But I know they are just chauvinistic."

As many readers of this column must know, we have a special fondness for carpaccio, a raw-beef dish of Italian origin. It consists of thinly sliced, first-quality beef served with well-spiced vinaigrette sauce flavored with anchovies, mustard and capers.

We had a note from Tony May of Manhattan stating that he, frankly, was not all that taken with our printed version of the sauce, that he had sampled "the same dish in five different restaurants . . . prepared in five different ways while each of the five chefs or restaurant operators feel their version to be the correct and original one. As for the carpaccio, which is the correct

one? While I believe in my own recipe, I still have to wonder, as I'm sure many of your readers will."

We frankly don't know the origin. We first sampled the dish several years ago at an Italian festival held in New York's Rainbow Room, an establishment, incidentally, with which Mr. May is associated. For what it's worth, here is Tony May's recipe, which he called carpaccio alla Harry, presumably after Harry's Bar in Venice.

CARPACCIO ALLA HARRY
12 thin slices raw lean beef
15 fillets of anchovies
1 teaspoon English mustard
2 small gherkins
2 cup capers
2 cup chopped onion
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce

Juice of 2 lemons
1 bunch parsley
Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
6 ounces olive oil
1 ounce red wine vinegar.

1. Have the meat sliced as thinly as possible on an electric slicer. Arrange two slices on each of six chilled dinner plates.
2. Place the remaining ingredients in a blender and blend to a coarse, creamy consistency.
3. Pour the mixture over the beef slices and serve.
Yield: Six servings.

We are not often given to spelling out praise that come from readers. But this one time we feel moved to take generously phrased greetings and, to put it one way, there's a method to our sadness.

Naomi Graftman, the wife of the pianist Gary Graftman, greeted us with tidings of spontaneous joy. "When I saw that recipe for mocha cheesecake you printed a few days ago, I made it that afternoon and put it in the refrigerator," she said. "When I served it the next day, it was absolutely divine. Even one of my guests who says he can't swallow cheesecake found it irresistible. I can tell you a secret, too. I froze the left-over cheesecake and served it a week later. I let it defrost and, if possible, it was even better."

We offer this as balm to our wounds, for not all readers of that recipe were equally exuberant. "The recipe for mocha cheesecake,"

Dr. Monroe Klein of Union, N.J., wrote, "was so tempting in its simplicity and beautiful result, as shown at the top of the article, I jumped onto the project and eagerly awaited the results. Guess what? You goofed again . . . "While baking it rose like a soufflé and shook like a water bed. And when it was removed from the oven, it shrank to the depths of its pan in humiliation in not being what it should have been. It tasted as bad as it looked, which was pretty bad. Do not send apologies, send cash."

Mrs. George C. Kelso of Merrick, L.I., stated that she "followed the step-by-step directions precisely and my cake was a complete disaster." Of course, such comments grieve us in some

depth. We had recipe in our book and found it was recipe was quite used. We feel that areas where this displeased—indeed with the result. When the preparation of the eggs were used, the will be increased. Point two: tures of ovens; ter what the stat may be; cases we miss cake should be in longer than mended time. All cake is baked left to stand ature or in the until it "sets" and

SHOP TALK

Traditional Javanese Wedding Blouses

By RUTH ROBINSON

On the island of Java hand-embroidered kebayas are traditionally worn by women of Chinese descent as wedding blouses and for ceremonial occasions. In this country the gauzy cotton garments might not, despite their long sleeves, be considered appropriate for a trip to the altar, but they would add an exotic touch to the wardrobe.

And acquiring one needn't involve a voyage to Indonesia, just a visit to Lord & Taylor, where a collection of one-of-a-kind antique kebayas will be available April 10 to fit sizes 4 to 10. Prices, from \$65 to \$240,

seem high until one considers these items are of heirloom quality. It was not unusual for a woman to spend as long as three months on a single blouse, working intricate open-work patterns in fine stitches, and, for strength as well as beauty, hemstitching each seam by hand.

Most of the kebayas are white, though there are neutrals and pastels as well.

Javanese women fasten their kebayas with two or three pins and wear them with camisole and sarong. Americans might use them as jackets over evening dresses or halters and skirts tied at the waist over pants

or next to nothing, fastened with a brooch.

Five Corners, a new boutique at Henri Bendel, deals in home and travel accessories made of fresh cotton voile from Thailand. The floor pillows, exercise rolls, blanket covers, laundry bags, lingerie cases, jewelry rolls and so on, all made in Bangkok with intricate detailing, come in mix-and-match prints designed by Jackie Ayers.

Pillow cases like so many things in the collection are available in both plain and quilted versions. Prices on stock items go from \$15 for shoe bags to \$225 for twin quilts.

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Not Rumors. . .

Bienstock Sees Upsurge in City Economy in 80's From 'Knowledge' Industries

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

areas in the country, but not the worst, he said. Although New York is third in unemployed among 10 major urban areas, he declared, an analysis of the statistics shows that Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Washington, Newark and Detroit have worse destinations.

"The prophets of doom who are reciting prayers for the dying over New York are trying to bury a mighty lively corpse," Mr. Bienstock said. "New York's knowledge society is not going to turn back to basket weaving to accommodate them."

"When you are studying unemployment rates, particularly for the college-educated, you mustn't forget that these are the product of the postwar baby boom. Right now, like the planes approaching Kennedy when there's a storm, our graduates are in a holding pattern. Some even have to land in other cities."

"Look at the prospects facing the graduates in the 1980's, however. These are the cohorts of the years of declining birth rates. Very likely we will have a labor shortage again, particularly in the skilled ranks. Anyone who advises young people today not to go to college because of the temporary glut is sadly misguided, I believe."

New York City's present problems arise from several causes that are also afflicting other metropolitan areas, Mr. Bienstock said. Successive municipal administrations ignored the problem of industrial obsolescence, he asserted, and hence 522,000 jobs, mostly in manufacturing, were lost between 1969 and 1975. Actually, he continued,

this development began after the end of the postwar boom and the rate of loss doubled in the latter half of the postwar period.

Successive national administrations adopted policies such as subsidizing home buying in the suburbs, that promoted the departure of the central city's more affluent residents, he said.

Many of the basic problems of the central cities, such as the deterioration of mass transit and traffic congestion, were created or exacerbated by national policies that discouraged development of the older population centers and central cities and allocating resources to what then became newer cen-

ters, Mr. Bienstock related. But none of these forces, he said, can overcome the pressure of the "knowledge explosion" in the sciences and technologies that is about to transform the national economy by creating new industries in communication, energy conversion, transportation and personal development.

New York City, because it is the center of the knowledge-oriented industries, is specially equipped to benefit from that impact, the Federal commissioner said.

Mr. Bienstock presented an analysis of 162 major industrial divisions of the New York City economy between 1969 and 1974, during which there were

two national recessions. The analysis showed that 135 had suffered losses of jobs or had been able to reduce their labor forces by automation.

But the 28 divisions that expanded their work forces here were almost all in the knowledge-oriented industry. Leading the expanding divisions were medical and other

health services, which added 38,800 workers. Heading the list of industry divisions with contracting employment was that of security and commodity brokers, which lost 35,000 jobs through automation and shrinking markets.

Mr. Bienstock said the extent of the city's expansion would, of course, be affected by national economic conditions in the early 1980's.

"If the country is in a slump then, the city's expansion will be moderate," he said. "If the country is in the expansion phase of a boom, the city's expansion could be unprecedented. But I believe nothing will keep the expansion from taking place."

27 Growing Industries in New York

The 27 industrial subdivisions of the New York City economy that expanded their work forces in the recession-plagued years from 1969 to 1974, while 135 others were contracting theirs, were as follows, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics:

Industry	Increase in jobs
Subdivisions	
Medical and other health services	38,800
Local government	37,500
Banking	10,200
Nonprofit membership organizations	7,400
State government	7,300
Women's and misses' outerwear	5,900
Legal services	5,100
Ship, boatbuilding and repairing	3,000
Nonbuilding construction	2,500
Elementary and Secondary schools	2,100
Amusement and recreation, except motion picture	900
Miscellaneous repair services	600
Museums, art galleries,	

botanical and zoological gardens	500
Insurance agents and brokers	400
Electric, gas and sanitary services	400
Local and interurban passenger transit	300
Knitting mills	300
Apparel belts	300
Transportation services	200
Forestry and fisheries	200
Credit agencies other than banks	200
Construction and related machinery	200
Transportation equipment	100
Paper and allied products	100
Miscellaneous retail stores	100
Cutlery, hand tools and general hardware	100
Building construction—general contractors	100

Because the study was based on an analysis of payrolls, no account could be taken of the number of unsalaried people, like writers, artists and physicians, who are employed as contract workers in New York City.

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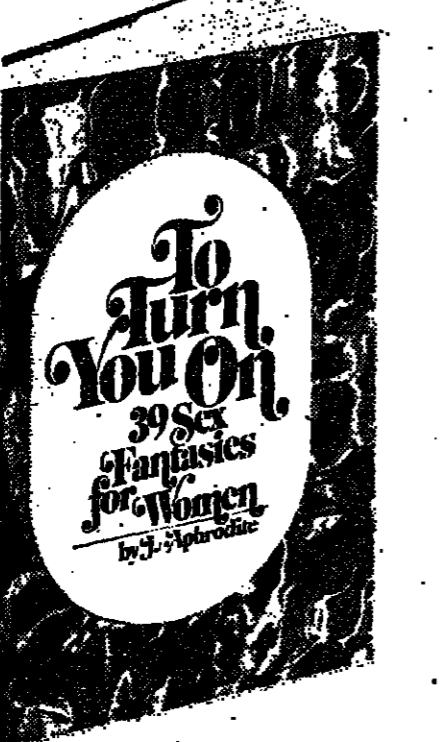
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Miss Lippman Wed to R. A. McKee

Victoria Alexandra Lippman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Aaron Lippman of New York, was married here yesterday afternoon to Robert Andrew McKee, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Henry McKee of Bury, England.

Surrogate Millard L. Midonick performed the ceremony at the Lippman home. Elizabeth Ann King and Richard G. W. Murtha attended the couple.

The bride, a lecturer in English and drama at the Dudley College of Education in England, is also an actress with the Crescent Theater in Birmingham, England. A cum laude graduate of Brandeis University, she received a master's degree in English literature from the Shakespeare Institute of the University of Birmingham. Her father is vice president of the Herbert Barret Management, agents for musicians and singers, and her mother, as Alex Williamson, does publicity work in the same field.

Mr. McKee, an honors graduate of St. Catharine's College of Oxford University, also has a master's degree in English literature from Birmingham, where he expects to receive a Ph.D. next month. A tutor of contemporary British drama at Birmingham, he is a graduate trainee with the Birmingham Public Libraries. His father is a Methodist minister and his mother heads the Lower School at the Elton Primary School in Bury.

Caroline Poplin Wed To Martin Ira Slate

At Temple Reyim in Newton, Mass., last evening, Caroline Mary Poplin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Poplin of Concord, Mass., was married to Martin Ira Slate, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Slate of Quincy, Mass. Rabbis Samuel Chiel and Phillip Kieval officiated.

The bride, who is with the Energy Research Development Administration in Washington, graduated magna cum laude from Bryn Mawr College and from the Yale Law School.

Margery Satz Wed to Stephen S.

The marriage of Margery Ann Satz, who is with Jarrin Design Inc., industrial designers, to Stephen Bruce Swiger, a lawyer with Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates, took place yesterday afternoon at Mayfair Farms in West Orange, N.J.

Rabbi Alfred B. Landsberg and the Rev. Donald W. Poole, a Presbyterian minister, performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Swiger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Satz of South Orange, N.J., graduated from Boston University father is senior vice of the J & J D Company and Dord in Millburn, N.J., and distributors of beverages.

Mr. Swiger, son of Mrs. J. Bruce Swiger N.Y., graduated in laude from Amherst and cum laude Harvard Law School. He is president International Assoc advertising and consultants.

Miss Douchkess Bride of Peter Gold

Barbara Gall Douchkess, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Douchkess of New York, was married at the Regency Hotel yesterday to Peter Steven Gold, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gold, also of New York. Rabbi Ronald Sobel performed the ceremony.

The bride, an alumna of the Berkeley Institute, graduated cum laude from Barnard College. She is executive secretary to Anthony A. Bliss, executive director of the Metropolitan Opera. Her father is a lawyer, as is the senior Mr. Gold.

The bridegroom, an alumnus of the Pennington (N.J.) School and Dickinson College, is vice president of the Midtown Factors Corporation.

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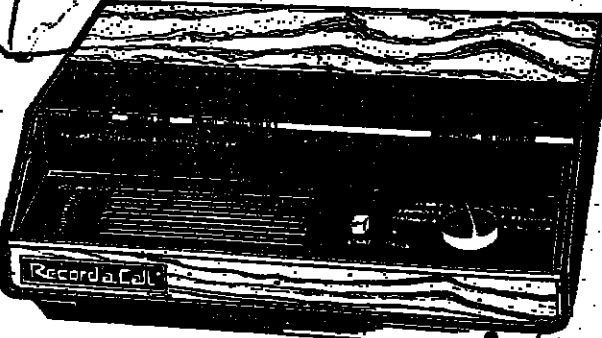
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WE'VE A SUPER SUMMER... THAT'S ALL FOLKS!

Rangers Exit Like Champions, Beating Flyers, 2-0

Banners, Cheers Mark a Happy End to an Unhappy Season

By PARTON KEESE
The puck stopped for the Rangers at 3:42 P.M. yesterday. As if rewarding those Madison Square Garden fans who insisted on remaining loyal to the bitter end of a disastrous year, the Rangers shut out the Philadelphia Flyers, 2-0, in their regular-season finale. The Flyers will go on, however, to take part in the National Hockey League playoffs, where they have captured the Stanley Cup the last two years.

That's the show business, said Coach John Ferguson of New York. "Give 'em something to go out laughing." For John Davidson, the Ranger goalie, the shutout was his third of the season. More important to him, he said, was making up for the "horrendous 10-2 slaughter" he took part in Saturday night against the Islanders. Steve Vickers tallied for the 30th time, giving him four straight seasons with 30 or more goals. Greg Polis got the other score, his 15th.



Phil Esposito, the Rangers' captain, in the dressing room after his team ended its season yesterday.

Knicks Give Loyal Fans a Treat by Routing Kings, 115 to 95

By LENA WILLIAMS
Which of the following choices most closely matches the attitude of New York Knick fans? A—Disappointed; B—Optimistic; C—Loyal; D—Uncertain; E—All of the above.

While some Knick fans say they are disappointed that the team will not make the National Basketball Association playoffs this season, others feel optimistic that the team will improve next season. Others are uncertain of the Knicks' future and what role they—the fans—will take in supporting the former world champions. Melvin Couchman, who came equipped with a camera, had spent \$36 to bring his wife and friends to the game. Why? "Believe it or not, I'm a Eugene Short fan," said Couchman. "I'd like to see some changes in the forward spot and I think Short could provide the youth and incentive needed there. I wouldn't second-guess Red Holzman's coaching strategy, but I think



Spencer Haywood (42) of the Knicks about to block a shot by Jimmy Walker.



For the last time this season, workmen removed plexiglass, above, as they prepared to lay basketball floor, below, between the Rangers' final game yesterday afternoon and the Knicks' game last night.

Geiger Wins By 2 Shots on 68-268

N.C., April 4—Lee Trevino turned in a brilliant performance, winning the 1976 United States Open championship, challenged by a six-under-par 65 that fell two strokes short.

since he burst on the scene as the 1968 United States Open champion, challenged with a six-under-par 65 that fell two strokes short. But Trevino's best performance of the year, a 72-hole score of 270 and a rediscovered putting touch stamped him a solid contender in next week's Masters championship. It is the only one of the Big Four titles he has not won and is now one of his major career goals.

Trevino's four-under-par 32 on the front nine put him in a challenging position. He was the only golfer who had a chance to overtake Geiger, who took a four-shot lead yesterday and predicted he would have to score a 68 today to win. And that is what he did.

Miller Barber birdied his last hole for a 67 and took third place at 271. Lou Graham, the current United States Open Champion, and George Burns, a rookie on the tour, were tied for fourth at 273. Burns closed with a 66 and Graham shot a 67. The group at 274, 10 under par, included the defender, Tom Weiskopf, Bob Menne and Eddie Pearce. Pearce had a 65 and Weiskopf and Menne, 69's.



Al Geiger, right, hugs Lee Trevino after winning Greensboro open. Geiger shot 16 under par for the tournament, two fewer than Trevino's total.

Nets' Reserves Sparkle

Special to The New York Times
UNIONDALE, L.I., April 4—In what amounted to a vacation from the rigors of the American Basketball Association season, the Nets played a happy-go-lucky game against the Virginia Squires this afternoon and won easily, 136-103. The game was the 42d and last of the regular season at the Nassau Coliseum, and had no meaning in the standings. The Nets had already clinched second place and the home-court advantage in the semifinals of the playoffs beginning Friday, and Virginia remained hopelessly in last place, where they have been all season.

Islanders to Meet Canucks

By ROBIN HERMAN
Special to The New York Times
ATLANTA, April 4—Glenn Resch will be in goal and the Vancouver Canucks will be the opposition Tuesday night in the Nassau Coliseum when the New York Islanders open their drive for the Stanley Cup in a two-of-three-game series. After losing tonight for the first time this season to the Atlanta Flames, 5-2, the Islanders watched the scoreboard to learn their first-round foe. The Islanders lost

three games and tied two with the Canucks this season, but what New York really minds is the long flight to Vancouver for the second game, set for Thursday night. Atlanta, meanwhile, will face Los Angeles, Pittsburgh faces Toronto and Buffalo plays St. Louis. "What a jackpot, eh?" said Al Arbour, the Islander coach, as he stood subdued and confused after the game still not knowing his first-round opponent. With their fate largely out

of their hands, the Islanders played tonight for a number of records—all of which they missed. "Nobody accomplished anything," said Denis Potvin. "We didn't break the power-play record; Patsy and I didn't break the brother record; and I didn't get my 100 points." The Islanders needed one power-play to exceed the season record of 92 they share with the 1974-75 Montreal Canadiens. Denis and Jean need just one point

Is the Trainer Got the Stamina?

ALE, Fla., April 4—LeRoy Jolley is a man and one is the ability to say a lot in a word. After the Florida Derby yesterday, "Tough" speaking of Honest Pleasure, the colt he bred him his second straight victory in the Derby and maybe his first Triple Crown. Tough is this handsome dude who has been to the top in his life and has won nine times, the last He is probably the best 3-year-old in America, he keeps getting better, and he has not yet been asked to give it all. Five weeks ago at Hialeah, with muscular Braulio Baeza trying to restrain him, he won the fastest Flamingo Stakes ever run by 11 lengths. Yesterday, humoring his rider, he took a jaunt around Gulfstream's gaudy bridge path some three lengths ahead of a field that never

Belmont, and no horse on the rail could win at Belmont last spring. He couldn't get out and he moved up from fourth, maybe the only horse at the meeting to gain ground on the inside, and he just missed at five and one-half furlongs. I have to take the blame for the other defeat. He bucked his shins in his second race when he broke his maiden. A couple of months later when we were shipping to Saratoga he was sick for a week, had some sort of bug and ran a little temperature. We wanted to run him in the Hopeful but he wasn't ready. When I put him in an allowance back at Belmont he was probably one major work short of being ready, so I'm to blame. Thus with a shade more luck, the colt could be unbeaten now. As it is, he is only a length and a quarter away from 11 straight. LeRoy's Unsqueeze Lemon Derby Day at tradition-steeped Gulfstream is traditionally characterized by an austere and stately dignity featuring acrobatic water skiers and a paddle-wheeler on the infield lake, a guy harnessed to a kite who soars so high spectators get nosebleed, here and there a rock band canary, and at least one race of tigers, ostriches, elephants or other fauna not registered in the stud book when Queen Anne was First Lady of the Turf. This year South American javelinas, or wild boars, competed in a non-betting exhibition. At a time when the future of class racing in Florida is in doubt, this proof that pigs race at Gulfstream struck some as unnecessary. Although Honest Pleasure's campaign as a 3-year-old is barely begun, horsemen hold him in such respect that only five owners put up the \$2,200 it cost to oppose him, and the chances are four of them were going for second money of \$30,480. The exception was Pinky Henderson, the tall and outspoken horseperson who trains Proud Birdie. Finky said Proud Birdie had been furious all week about losing the Fountain of Youth Stakes by a head last Saturday, and would be out for revenge. She said he would not settle willingly for anything less than \$91,440 for first place, and she turned out to be right. Proud Birdie settled unwillingly for third money of \$15,240 after using himself up chasing Honest Pleasure for a mile. Undiscouraged, Finky said they would ship to Kentucky and resume the chase there. Gulfstream paid off clear back to fifth place—fourth money was \$10,668 and fifth \$4,572—so the only steed that didn't bring back a profit was Controller Ike, who stumbled at the start. The generosity of this racetrack passes understanding. Impetuous in the Flamingo, Honest Pleasure pleased his trainer this time with a relaxed race that enabled Baeza to rate him on the pace. Heredity gave the colt speed. Jolley is teaching him patience. He will improve. "He still looks a little heavy to me," a horseman said. "LeRoy hasn't squeezed the lemon yet."

He said, "It isn't a question of how much how fast he runs, but what the race took always a mistake to use a horse more than to let him run just as much as he had to." The easiest three-length win you ever had?"

Jolley said, "It isn't a question of how much how fast he runs, but what the race took always a mistake to use a horse more than to let him run just as much as he had to." The easiest three-length win you ever had?"

say that again," the jockey said. The Derby was Honest Pleasure's second test an eighth. His next assignment is the Blue at Keeneland at the same distance. Then come two more races—the Kentucky Derby at a mile and a half, and the Preakness at a mile and three-sixteenths, the mile and a half. "The stamina for the Triple Crown?" some guy sure I have," the trainer said. He Could Be Unbeaten Foolish Pleasure won the Derby for Jolley and in the Preakness and the Belmont. He is the trainer, who has been collecting other Pleasures—Real Pleasure, Fabulous Pleasure, old brother of Foolish Pleasure that has not light now Honest Pleasure is the pride of the Sh Pleasure won the Flamingo last year but Florida Derby. I have to think that up to this point this horse just easier than Foolish Pleasure," Jolley said. Just to the longer distances more easily." His was also easier, either because he is better Pleasure or because the opposition is weaker. in a maiden race at Belmont last June 4, sure was second to Romantic Lead by half a on his next start and then took another second, rs of a length behind Turn and Count. Nothing him since. first start," Jolley said, "he was on the rail at

Stolen Merchandise... all items in stock

Allekin... Has the Trainer Got the Stamina?

Unsigned Yanks Get 'Even'

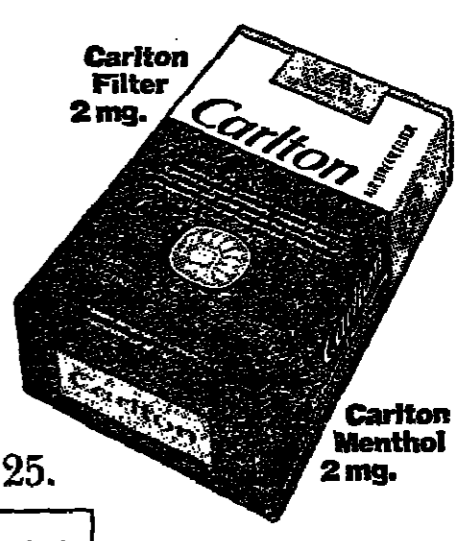
By MURRAY CHASS
Special to The New York Times
FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., April 4—Twenty-four hours after dropping out of the free-agent market, the Yankees put some of their newly freed money to use today by restoring the 20 percent salary cuts in the renewed contracts of their six unsigned players. Gabe Paul, the club's president, declined to confirm that action, but he held a minute-long meeting with four players (the other two already

had departed) after the Yankees defeated Baltimore, 9-5, and all four players emerged from the conference smiling. When a player comes out of a meeting with Paul with a smile, it can only mean more money. Besides, no one was denying that the restored pay was the topic of conversation. Yesterday the Yankees restored more than \$1 million to their treasury by withdrawing their claim on Andy Messersmith. It was too much

of a coincidence for the two actions not to have a connection. Most likely, George M. Steinbrenner 3d decided to spend some of that money and make six players happy, rather than take a chance on having a half-dozen disgruntled players participating in the team's pennant drive. Elliott Maddox, Graig Nettles, Sandy Alomar and Oscar Gamble were the players who

Of all filter kings: Nobody's lower than Carlton. Look at the latest U.S. Government figures for other top brands that call themselves "low" in tar.

Table with 2 columns: Brand, tar, nicotine. Rows include Brand D (Filter), Brand D (Menthol), Brand V (Filter), Brand T (Menthol), Brand V (Menthol), Brand T (Filter), Carlton Filter, Carlton Menthol, Carlton 70's.



No wonder Carlton is fastest growing of the top 25.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

Army vs. Brooklyn College Football: A \$151.94 Bill

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY

Last fall, the Brooklyn College football team was invited to Puerto Rico to play in the Coco Bowl and returned to Flatbush with a 50-12 victory over Inter-American University, a silver trophy and a civic reception at Borough Hall.

Now, it turns out, there was a less happy result of the Kingsmen's shoestring season—a \$151.94 bill for damages allegedly done by the team during its stay at an Army barracks outside San Juan.

"I feel it necessary to inform you that I am sorry that your team came here to Fort Buchanan," said Col. Josiah A. Wallace Jr., commander of the base in a letter to John W. Kneller, president of the college. "I cannot understand how an institution like Brooklyn College, presumably dedicated to the task of building up better citizens and good leaders can produce individuals like you have on your football team."

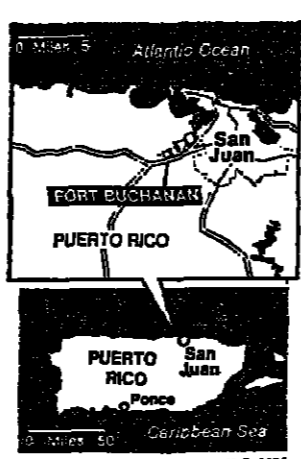
The colonel closed: "You can be assured that neither

Brooklyn College nor any member of your football conference will be invited back to play or stay at Fort Buchanan."

Colonel Wallace said that in its three-day stay in the barracks the team had "destroyed" sheets, pillows and mattresses, burned clothing in an oven, "littered garbage throughout the area" and kept neighboring families awake with "a continuing stream of obscenities and profanity until after 3 o'clock in the morning."

Dr. Charles Tobey, the Brooklyn College athletic director, said the charges were "a tremendous exaggeration" and "blatantly untrue," made by "an uptight colonel we never saw when we were there."

Dr. Tobey said some of the alleged damage may have been caused by leaks in the barracks roof, since it rained the three days the team was there. He said team members may have burned some of their clothes trying to dry them, and said the players had asked several times for



The New York Times/April 5, 1976

trash barrels for the barracks without result. He acknowledged that the players may have been "kind of rambunctious" at night, but said they were unaware that there were families living nearby.

"Throughout the whole trip we received nothing but compliments about our players," Dr. Tobey said. "Then three months later this colonel ap-

pears with a letter." He said the college had agreed to pay the \$151.94 bill only to avoid "any more hassling."

With the City University's budget troubles last fall, Brooklyn College's athletic budget was severely cut. The success of the football team, with its unpaid coaches and secondhand equipment, was regarded as a triumph of sporting spirit over adversity.

The Kingsmen, 40 players and five coaches, were invited to the Coco Bowl and played there on the night of Saturday, Nov. 29. To save expenses, they got accommodations at Fort Buchanan at a cost of about \$6 a person a day.

Colonel Wallace, a West Point graduate, said in a telephone interview that football was a growing sport in Puerto Rico and that he tried to encourage it, providing fields and accommodations for local teams.

"We push Pee Wee football the hardest down here," the colonel said. "Some Satur-

days we'll have 700 kids out here — wall-to-wall Pee-Wees."

The colonel said that when the Brooklyn College team was there, he had visited the barracks but had not introduced himself formally. "We were busy on a couple of other activities, so I didn't get to walk over and shake hands and say hello the way I usually do," the colonel said.

Colonel Wallace said representatives of the team were told before they left of the base's displeasure. Regarding Dr. Tobey's explanations, "They're just flat-out blowing smoke," the colonel said.

As it turns out, the colonel's off-limits sign for Brooklyn College might be academic. The Defense Department announced Thursday that Fort Buchanan, where 370 active Army personnel are stationed for support and training services, was one of 18 bases the department is considering to be closed.

With Judy Rankin victory, Ram pro have now won the Colgate-Dinah Sho Winners Circle 3 times in the last 5 years!

Judy walked off with \$32,000 Sunday at the Mission Hills Golf and Country Club in Palm Springs. It was the third time that a member of the Ram professional staff won the Colgate-

Dinah Shore Winners tournament since it began five years ago. The other Sandra Palmer in 1972 and Jane Blalock in 1972. Ram's professional staff is deeply involved in the and testing of every Ram club, ball, and accessory. The Ram pro staff has winning touch, and if it's what you want, take a look at the full line of Ram equipment at your favorite pro shop.



Sports News Briefs

Fullerton Women Win A.A.U. Title

GALLUP, N. M., April 4 (UPI)—Leslie Trapnell's 16-foot jumper at the buzzer last night gave National General West of Fullerton, Calif., a 67-66 victory over the Wayland Flying Queens for the women's national Amateur Athletic Union basketball title. Fullerton, which lost to the Flying Queens of Plainview, Tex., in last year's final, ended the Texas team's bid to win for its third-straight and 11th overall title. Darlington, S. C., behind Charlene DuBose's 32 points, beat Planters Peanuts of New York, 74-59 for third place.

Miss Proell Gears Up For New Sport

VIENNA, April 4 (AP)—The former Austrian skiing star, Annemarie Proell, five-time World Cup champion, made her debut as a race car driver in the Renault 5 Elf Cup Race on the Aspern Airport course today, finishing ninth in a field of 25. The race was won by Franz Kaiser in 27 minutes 35.72 seconds. Lella Lombardi of Italy, a former Formula One driver, was fifth with a time of 28:24.19. Miss Proell was timed in 28:39.40.

Marcy, Penn State Gymnastic Victors

PHILADELPHIA, April 4 (UPI)—Ted Marcy of Stanford won the pommel-horse championship for the third time last night in the National Collegiate gymnastics championships and Penn State captured the team title by the biggest margin in 10 years. The Nittany Lions gave coach Gene Wettstone a record ninth title. Wettstone has announced his retirement after 37 years at Penn State. The Nittany Lions defeated Louisiana State and California, the defending champion, for the team title with 432.075 points. L.S.U. had 425.125, and California, 421.950, in the competition at Temple University.

Zamora Keeps Bantamweight Title

MEXICALI, Mexico, April 4 (AP)—Alfonso Zamora easily retained his World Boxing Association bantamweight title last night with a second-round knockout of Eusebio Pedroza of Panama. Zamora knocked the Panamanian to the canvas with a right and finished him off with a left hook at 1 minute 3 seconds of the second round. The champion had little difficulty with the challenger's advantage of five inches in reach and five inches in height.

Islanders Beaten, Draw Canucks in First Round

Continued From Page 39

to break the combined-points season record of Bobby and Dennis Hull—170. Denis Potvin finished the season with 98 points.

"I wanted a nice round number, you know," he said.

The Flames sandwiched two goals in the first period and three goals in the final period around a soft middle session in which the Islanders tied the score with their only goals of the game.

Another Tangler

Skating well and surrounding the puck, the Flames forced another in the series of tight-played games between the teams this season. Four previous games resulted in ties. Dan Bouchard, the goalie who played all six games for Atlanta, again defied the Islander shooters.

Resch, preparing for the playoffs, surrendered two goals early in the game. Hilliard Graves scored unassisted after taking the puck from Gerry Howatt behind the Islander net and curling it between Resch's pads. Then Larry Romanchuk made a series of sharp turns to shake off Ed Westfall and Gerry Hart and scored a power-play goal.

The Islanders rallied in the second period on a goal by Bryan Trottier from a sheer angle and on Lorne Henning's fourth short-handed goal of the season.

Bennett Tallies

But the Flames moved ahead on a third-period power play goal by Curt Bennett. "I still haven't seen the puck on that third goal," said Resch. "I got taken out of the play by Gerry Hart and I was anticipating the whistle."

Tom Lysiak, whom Bennett had assisted in scoring the tying goal Thursday night in

Nassau Coliseum, returned the favor on the tiebreaking goal tonight. The two Atlanta players dug out the puck scored and then embraced as the crowd of 11,778 gave them a standing ovation.

Ken Houston's goal 94 seconds later really took the sting out of New York. His shot hit Resch on the right side of his chest, then went up his arm and bounced in.

"I wasn't sharp tonight," said Resch. "But it's the kind of game you're only disappointed over for 15 minutes. We have to get ready for Tuesday."

NEW YORK 2, Atlanta 2
Atlanta 1, New York 2
First period—1. Atlanta, Graves 19:44; 2. Atlanta, Romanchuk 16:11; 3. New York, Hilliard Graves 18:22; 4. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 5. New York, Potvin 24:11; 6. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 7. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 8. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 9. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 10. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 11. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 12. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 13. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 14. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 15. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 16. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 17. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 18. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 19. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 20. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 21. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 22. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 23. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 24. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 25. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 26. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 27. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 28. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 29. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 30. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 31. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 32. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 33. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 34. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 35. Atlanta, Bennett 24:11; 36. 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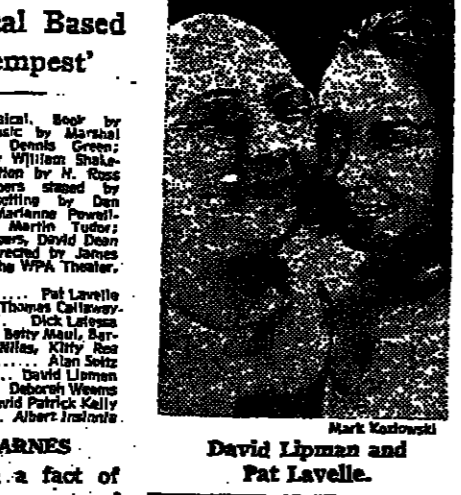
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Inter: 'Dreamstuff'



David Lipman and Pat Lavelle.

attempt to brush up our Shakespeare, "Your Own Thing." Yet it never quite comes together.

Miss Malamet's music, making practically celestial use of a harp, and occasionally introducing a xylophone, is modestly attractive yet eminently forgettable. You do not exactly remember having heard it before—but you might have done. The lyrics are smart, and although the book is smart, it never quite overcomes the difficulty of the dichotomy it is consciously trading upon.

James Nicola has directed the show with resource and expertise, and the scenery by Dan Leigh and the costumes by Marianne Powell-Parker were attractive. The performances were effective enough, particularly Pat Lavelle as Lolly, and Thomas Callaway as her lover. And you have to admit, if only at the level of dare, a version of "The Tempest" where Stephano runs off with Caliban. Even Nahum Tate would not of thought of that—not at all.

Canadian River Overflows
PERTH, New Brunswick, April 4 (AP)—About 500 people were evacuated from their homes and a hospital today as the St. John River continued to overflow its banks in western New Brunswick near the Maine border.

Events Today

- Film**
FACE TO FACE, directed by Ingeborg Bergman, starring Liv Ullmann and Erland Josephson, at the Bookman Theater.
- Music**
METROPOLITAN OPERA, Lincoln Center, Puccini's "Tosca," 8 P.M.
VIENNA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA, Carnegie Hall, 8 P.M.
AMADEUS QUARTET, Hunter College Assembly Hall, 8 P.M.
JOSE LUIS LOPEZTEGUIL, guitarist, Althea Tavern, Lincoln Center, 8 P.M.
GYORGY SANDOR, pianist, Town Hall, 8 P.M.
MUSIC OF PETER LIBERSON, Carnegie Recital Hall, 8 P.M.
R&D COMPANY, rock group, Madison Square Garden, 8 P.M.
BAROQUE MUSIC MAESTROS, Bloomington House of Music, 323 West 108th Street, 8 P.M.
ALVIN HANPTON, HAROLD STOVER, GERALD MORTON, organists, Calvary Church, 10th Avenue South and 21st Street, 8 P.M.
FESTIVAL QUARTET, New York Public Library, 444 Amsterdam Avenue, 7 P.M.
ERIK WURCOCK and TOM PIERSON, new rock ensemble, Studio Theater, 347 West 23d Street, 9 P.M.
THEATRE AT 80th, St. Peter's Lutheran Church, 16 East 80th Street, Carnegie and David Summers, 12:15 and 1:15 P.M.
CAROL SUCC, vocalist, Julliard School, Paul Hall, Broadway and 46th Street, 8 P.M.
- Dance**
JOSE LIMON DANCE COMPANY, 92d Street, U.N.Y.C.A., Lexington Avenue, 8 P.M.
THE DANCE, "Two Ecstatic Themes," 8 P.M.
THE DANCE, "Two Ecstatic Themes," 8 P.M.
BROOKLYN DANCE THEATRE, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn College, 8:30 P.M.
LISSE SATLIN, Washington Square, United Methodist Church, 125 West Street, 8:30 P.M.

The Screen: Ken Russell's 'Mahler'

Dreamlike Film About Life of Composer

By RICHARD EDER
Ken Russell's "Mahler" is about the Viennese composer in the hallucinatory way that his "The Music Lovers" was about Tchaikovsky and "Lisztomania" was about Liszt.

They are dreams, and as such depict the dreamer much more clearly than they do the figures that appear in them. As far as the audience is concerned, it is almost as if Tchaikovsky, Liszt and Mahler had taken turns making films about Mr. Russell.

The British director shows in his recent swirling, arbitrary films many of the qualities of a creator. But he lacks a major one: He will not relinquish his works. They remain umbilically attached. They do not have their own life but only his, and he deals with them as capriciously as a child who dyes his kitten pink and knocks it off its feet each time it starts to walk.

The Cast

MAHLER, written and directed by Ken Russell; produced by Roy Baidoo; director of photography, Dick Bush; music, score by Mahler; lyrics by the composer; concertmaster, directed by Bernard Haitink; the 100-voice Viennese Chorus; running time, 126 minutes.

Mrs. Alma Mahler... Robert Powell
Alma Mahler... Corinne Maier
Gretl Schindler... Lee Montague
Klara Schindler... Rosalind Wiseman
Hugo Wolf... David Collins
Cosima Wagner... Antonia Ellis

Robert Powell Gives Brilliant Portrayal

see the death of his daughter, and his conversion from Judaism to Catholicism to be acceptable for an important musical job in Vienna.

Mr. Russell's intentions in characterizing Mahler are clear up to a point. He presents him as a man consumed with musical ambition, the ambition and the music being quite inseparable. The other passion is Alma—somewhat oddly cast in the person of the blond, round-faced Georgina Hale, but extremely well-played nevertheless.

But this love is submerged in his music, and when she protests that he neglects her, and belittles her own artistic efforts, he replies, "But my music is my love for you."

He goes on to cite a passage in the 8th Symphony, and Russell produces the music for us. When a daughter dies, we hear the "Kinder-totenlieder," when a baby cries, we see him scribbling notes and hear a baby-crying motif.

Recital: Miss Chung on the Violin

By DONAL HENAHAN

Whatever happened to those pessimistic experts who used to go around forecasting the death of the violin? Far from being headed for oblivion, the instrument seems to be making a comeback, perhaps for no better reason than that many extraordinarily talented young violinists have come into prominence in recent years. Kyung-Wha Chung, for one.

Miss Chung, the Korean-born virtuoso, has been carrying out a place for herself among the idols of the concert hall since 1967, when she shared the first prize in the Leventritt violin competition here (the other winner was Pinchas Zuckerman). Her recital at Alice Tully Hall yesterday, with Samuel Sanders as the pianist, cut her niche a little deeper, and more than justified her appearance on the Great Performers at Lincoln Center series.

It was an old-fashioned

virtuoso program, composed of Tartini's "Devil's Trill" Sonata, Bach's Partita No. 2 in D minor for solo violin, the Brahms Sonata No. 2 in A (Op. 100) and Szymanowski's Nocturne and Tarantella (Op. 28).

Miss Chung's big technique carried her easily over all the shoals of the Tartini, and her sweep through the final cadenza would have persuaded any doubters that a major artist was addressing them. The Bach, with its expansive Chaconne as the finale, had none of the frayed edges and unsteadiness that often afflict performances of this proving-ground work.

Miss Chung played in a high-tension style and with less rhythmic freedom than a piece such as the Gigue could legitimately stand. She began each section of the Gigue with pronounced dance accents but in the running 16th-note passages lapsed into tightly regular patterns. The

Chaconne, too, could have been allowed to expand more nobly and inexorably, but Miss Chung's playing had a taut excitement that suited her virtuoso's concept of the partita.

The Brahms sonata, with Mr. Sanders contributing a properly assertive and ardent piano voice, turned into a passionate if somewhat hard-driven matter. Miss Chung's feeling for the ruminative side of Brahms has not yet developed fully, but her musicianship, penetrating tone and expressive phrasing came together here in a convincing reading.

The Szymanowski was a welcome change from the traditional recital closers such as Wieniawski or Sarasate, and though its magical Nocturne promised a bit more than the more conventional Tarantella could deliver, Miss Chung made the entire piece a worthwhile experience.

This verges on the hammy.

It crosses over, in fact, recalling the old sentimental musical film biographies. And then Mr. Russell goes off on his dream-extravaganzas.

When Mahler has a heart attack, his fears and jealousies come out in a garish scene where he imagines himself alive in a coffin, while his wife does an obscene dance atop it, and goes off with a Nazi storm trooper. There is a long scene in which the Wagner cult and Nazism are united in a leering and capering Cosima Wagner, and where Mahler shows his renunciation of Judaism by eating a whole pig's head and drinking a glass of milk besides.

There is much too much of this kind of thing. It drowns out the film's real qualities. When Mr. Russell isn't playing campy games his jangling music gives a real sense of the tight-nerved consciousness of a composer to whom all the world was a minefield of noises he had to tread through to pick out a perilous line of music.

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Sat. APRIL 15	10:00am* 2:30pm*	Mon. APRIL 26	10:30am* 2:30pm*
Sun. APRIL 16	10:00am* 2:30pm*	Tue. APRIL 27	10:30am* 2:30pm*
Mon. APRIL 17	10:00am* 2:30pm*	Wed. APRIL 28	10:30am* 2:30pm*
Tue. APRIL 18	10:00am* 2:30pm*	Thu. APRIL 29	10:30am* 2:30pm*
Wed. APRIL 19	10:00am* 2:30pm*	Fri. APRIL 30	10:30am* 2:30pm*
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—Clive Barnes, New York Times



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Bicentennial Barge in Financial Fog

By GRACE GLUECK

Even before its launching, the Bicentennial Barge, a \$1.5 million historical showboat that will ply New York State's waterways this summer, has run into some heavy weather.

Nearly sunk last month when state legislators, perturbed by its cost overrun, refused to allot requested funds for the fiscal year 1976-77, the barge was rescued after pleas by the state's Bicentennial Commission. For the current fiscal year it has been allotted \$926,000 from the state budget in addition to \$625,000 granted during the preceding year for its purchase and rehabilitation.

But some local sponsors are complaining, not only over the cost of the vessel itself but also over the price they will have to pay when it docks. Indeed, some prospective host organizations in metropolitan areas are worried about financial arrangements that specific sites are still under negotiation, even though the barge will start its tour early in June.

"It is simply not believable that \$1.5 million of tax levies are required to construct and operate a six-month traveling exhibition," Donald Silverman, program chairman of the Staten Island Council on the Arts and chairman of the Staten Island Barge Festival, wrote recently to State Senator John J. Marchi, a barge backer.

Payments Required

Mr. Silverman said that sponsors at each of the barge's 32 stops would be required to pay for such arrangements as liability insurance, electrical power, security, water and sanitary facilities, a first-aid tent, safety fencing, a public-address system, lighting and hotel rooms for the barge's staff.

In addition, he noted, all host sites were expected to lie in by producing and on-shore festival consistent with state Bicentennial Commis-

sion guidelines, which require such amenities as shaded seating, a performing stage, lighting, transportation to events, performances, games, children's activities and food concessions.

To help pay for such activities, the state commission has proposed "formula grants"—an initial \$500 to each local sponsor, plus \$400 a day for each day the barge is on site. But many sponsors find the proposal woefully inadequate. "Visitors to a \$1.5 million state barge exhibit rightfully should expect quality at every level," Mr. Silverman wrote, adding that the proposed grants would "hardly cover the cost of any festival of substance."

He suggested that \$200,000, or 13 percent of the barge's total budget be used to provide \$6,250 for programming at each festival site. He has not yet received a reply from Senator Marchi, who is head of the Senate Finance Committee.

For example, at one metropolitan host site, Manhattan's South Street Seaport Museum, negotiations are still in progress for the barge to make its first call around June 4. Officials say that \$10,000 to \$12,000 worth of work would be required, including "a minimum" of \$4,500 for pier adjustments to accommodate the vessel, which is 250 feet long and 39 feet wide.

"We want the barge, but we don't have funds for it," says Richard Buford, the museum's president. "The grants proposed by the commission wouldn't possibly cover the cost of what we have to do."

The museum had been negotiating with the commission for months, Mr. Buford said, adding that "it should be well within the resources of the state" to pay local sites adequately. "We're going to try to have a summer festival whether the barge is here or not. We want to be cooperative, but it's unreasonable to expect us to

go out and raise funds for it on top of all the other demands for our resources."

On the other hand, the prospect of the barge's visits has delighted a number of smaller upstate communities, who regard it as the focal point of their Bicentennial celebrations. Many of them have gone all out to raise funds and solicit volunteer help for festivities.

In Medina, for example, a community of about 7,000 in upstate apple country on the Erie Canal, the Rev. H. Burton Entekin, a Baptist minister who is head of the Medina Bicentennial Commission, said that the group was hoping to sell 2,000 "apple badges," Bicentennial insignia boasting a red apple on a blue striped ribbon, for \$1. "We didn't apply for state aid or Federal funds or anything," he said. "I believe in doing what you can for yourself."

Souvenir Brochures

Meanwhile, in Albany, Philip Johnson, project director for the barge, conceded that the South Street Seaport site and others were still tentative because of funding problems. "We realize that many communities have very limited resources," he said. And he stressed that a major attempt to print the brochures for community involvement with the barge had fallen through.

The attempt was to provide each community with 20,000 free souvenir brochures that could be sold for "around \$1, thus underwriting their festival expenses," he said. But the estimated printing cost of \$90,000 for the commission were eliminated by the state's budget division, he said.

The commission was also unsuccessful in its attempt to get corporations to underwrite the cost of the souvenir brochure, Mr. Johnson added, and a request to the National Endowment on the Arts for \$100,000 was turned down. But as far as festival costs went, he said, "In every case

where the barge was offered to a community they saw the contract and had the option of not taking it. Our requirements were established not to hassle the communities but to make sure that our local bases were covered."

The barge, which formerly carried railroad cars, is still being outfitted at the Brewer's Drydock Company on Staten Island. Its exhibits, not yet installed, will tell the story of New York in the Revolutionary period, according to Mr. Johnson, by means of artifacts, slides, films, models and dioramas.

To fund the barge's rehabilitation last year the Legislature carried \$625,000 out of the budget for the New York State Council on the Arts. This year, two funding requests, one for \$650,000 from the state's deficiency budget, and another for \$278,000 for programming, from the regular budget, were made by the Bicentennial Commission. The \$650,000 request, included a large outlay for air conditioning, according to a source close to the commission, that was in the initial budget and was at first denied by the Legislature.

"They were furious over the escalating cost," Mr. Johnson said, "but having built the bottom of the barge, as it were, they were too embarrassed not to build the rest of it." So the money was finally voted in out of the regular state budget.

One question asked by many observers is what will become of the barge when its tour is over after about six months. Mr. Johnson said that "several parties" had already expressed interest in it. Meanwhile, Governor Carey has named Joan K. Davidson, chairman of the New York State Council on the Arts, to act as his "personal representative," not in conjunction with the council, to oversee the barge's completion and to "assess and plan for a permanent use of the barge."

Barzin Lays Down Baton, Gloomy on Music Scene

By RAYMOND ERICSON

"The cultural explosion of the past three decades is over, and today cultural organizations are struggling to keep their status quo. What is needed is more education in the arts, if they are not to take second place to time-passing activities when people arrive at a 30-hour work week in the near future. Otherwise people will become drooling morons in front of TV sets."

This is the opinion of Leon Barzin, who at the age of 73 can look back on a lifetime of educating musicians. Tomorrow he will conduct his last concert with the National Orchestral Association, a training ensemble that he has headed for most of its 48 years of existence. If he is proud of what he has accomplished—players trained in his orchestra can be found in symphonies throughout America and even abroad—he takes a dim view of the American musical scene.

Stress on Education

"Nobody is really doing anything for educating the public in music," he said in an interview the other day. "It's all right for the National Endowment for the Arts to support the big institutions like the Metropolitan Opera and the symphony orchestras, but to me it's just a glamorous W.P.A." (This was a reference to the Works Progress Administration, which supported arts projects during the 1930's Depression, giving work to needy artists.) "The N.E.A. needs to develop pilot programs toward education for the future, and it can take up to 10 years to do this."

"There are not enough places for musicians to get practical experience. When I

was young, during World War I, I played with the salon orchestra at the Hotel Astor, and later I had an orchestra at a restaurant. The movie houses had pit orchestras, and I conducted one at the Plaza Theater at the time that Eugene Ormandy was conducting at the Capitol Theater. These opportunities are gone.

"So many young people come out of the conservatories and head straight for a solo career. When that bogs down, they often join an orchestra, and they think it is degrading. If they go into an orchestra first, there is always the chance that they will emerge later as a soloist."

For the last six years, Mr. Barzin has been particularly concerned about training conductors, and he has headed just such a project at the National Orchestral Association. Commenting on this, he pointed out that some notable conductors came out of the orchestra.

Conductors don't necessarily have to learn this way," he said, "but they still have to get experience somehow. Where will they get it? Some conductors know six programs and make a living going around and guest-conducting them. But that will ruin the orchestras eventually. What orchestras need are true music directors. I say that unless you can stand up in front of an orchestra, knowing 2,000 scores, you cannot be a music director. And he should be loyal to one orchestra, not to two or three, as many are today."

"I don't think music directors and orchestras relate to their community enough," he said. "The best thing about Symphony Hall in Boston was a pair of doors that led



Leon Barzin conducting National Orchestral Association

from the stage down into the auditorium. The Boston Symphony players could and would mingle with the audience during intermissions. One of the good things that I think Pierre Boulez did was to take the Philharmonic out of Fisher Hall and move sections of it into small halls for special concerts. There was contact between players and listeners."

Mr. Barzin would like to see the association imitated because it is independent of any other organization—it does not belong to a school or another orchestra. It operates now through the will of the late Mrs. Melbert B. Cary Jr., who had been a major supporter of it during her life. It is free to pick its student players without any conditions other than talent. This meant that in the past it was able to take in women

as well as men, blacks as well as whites and that it is not bound by ethnic quotas now. The players get financial support, an average of \$1,500 a year a person, again not based on need but talent.

What will Mr. Barzin do now? He has had an offer to be music director of a leading orchestra, although he will not say which one. He might guest conduct, regardless of what he thinks of the idea. He might spend more time with his family. He is married to a daughter of the late Mrs. Merrivether Post, and they have two homes in France as well as one here. The best guess is that he will not be still long anywhere—he is trim, agile, energetic and looks much younger than his 73 years, and that he will be teaching and training musicians soon again.

to 5 P.M., Monday through Friday. The Center for Cuban Studies is at 220 East 23d Street (855-9033).

HOME TONES Such French and English composers as Jean-Marie Leclair, John Stanley, Tobias Hume, Andre Campra, William Corbett and William Byrd will be represented in tonight's quartet concert at 8 at the Bloomingdale House of Music, 323 West 108th Street (between Broadway and Riverside Drive). The performers are the Baroque Music Masters, one of the small groups that have developed from the New York Pro Musica.

The Bloomingdale programs are given in a former town house, now a music school. There is a suggested contribution of \$3 for this concert; a sherry and biscuit reception follows the music. Reservations: 663-0021.

POTPOURRI This afternoon at 5:30, a program of documentary movies, halving the centennial birthday anniversary of the Rumanian sculptor Constantin Brancusi will be shown at the cultural center at 866 Second Avenue.

Jean Cocteau's "Orpheus" (1950), with English titles,

and Kevin Brownlow's documentary on the director Abel Gance, titled "The Chorus of Dynamic," are tonight's program at 8 in the "Classic French Cinema" series at the Lehman Auditorium of Columbia University's Barnard College, Broadway and 117th Street (entered at the main gate). Admission is \$1.50 and \$1 for students.

Audience response to Carolee Schweiwe and David Summers' recently on the Theater at Noon programs has prompted a return engagement of the two young entertainers this week at 16 East 56th Street, where they will present more Broadway music and talk in cabaret style.

Today through Friday Miss Schweiwe performs at 12:15 P.M. Mr. Summers follows at 1:15 P.M. At the informal showcase, thronged by office workers and theater people as a luncheon break, you are invited to bring your own snack. Free coffee and tea come with the requested contribution of \$1.

For Events Today listing, see Page 45.
For Sports Today, see Page 40.
HOWARD THOMPSON

They can't run. They can't field. They can't hit. The coach can't wait to quit. The pitcher can't wait for ballet lessons. This team can't wait for a miracle. Consider the possibilities.

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Settings by John William Keck, costumes by Frank S.

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It isn't always an invitation to a kiss

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10, 11:30, 1:15, 3:00, 4:45, 6:30, 8:15, 10:00
12:00, 2:00, 3:45, 5:30, 7:15, 9:00

GOING OUT Guide

VILLAGE VOICES Eight writers, neighbors of the New York Public Library's Jefferson Market Regional Branch, will be featured in four literary Monday evening programs being presented at the landmark building, 425 Avenue of the Americas (at Ninth Street) as part of the library's Bicentennial celebration.

The series begins tonight at 7:30. The authors will read from their own works and talk informally of their experiences as writers in Greenwich Village.

In tonight's opening session will be Arthur Gregor and Grace Schulman. Mr. Gregor has written four books for children, seven books of poetry and is an associate professor of English at Hofstra University. Miss Schulman is poetry editor of the Nation magazine and director of the Poetry Center at the 92d Street Y.M.C.A. Appearing next will be Donald Barthelme, winner of a 1973 National Book Award, and Grace

TROPICAL MIRROR Cuban poster art, a novelty on the local scene, makes an appearance today in a new display, continuing through May 7, at the Interchurch Center, 475 Riverside Drive (at 120th Street), where some 30 silk-screen works, all from the collection of the Center for Cuban Studies, present views of daily and family life in socialist Cuba. Many of the posters depict the role of women, children and mass organizations in Cuban society. Others depict that country's relationships with other third world nations, including Angola.

Each poster is annotated. The show also has a catalogue on general Cuban poster art and its significance to social change.

Gallery hours are 9 A.M.

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Jean Cocteau's "Orpheus" (1950), with English titles,

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at 5th Ave.

IVER
8, 10
at 7th Ave.

8, 10
at 59th St.

ARTISTE
8, 10
at 7th Ave.

FILM FESTIVAL
LIFE OF HOLMES
30, 9:50

DEATH
8:45
at 88th St.

FLUTE
7:15, 9:40
at 23rd St.

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8:00 evening
in a discussion
11:30 p.m.

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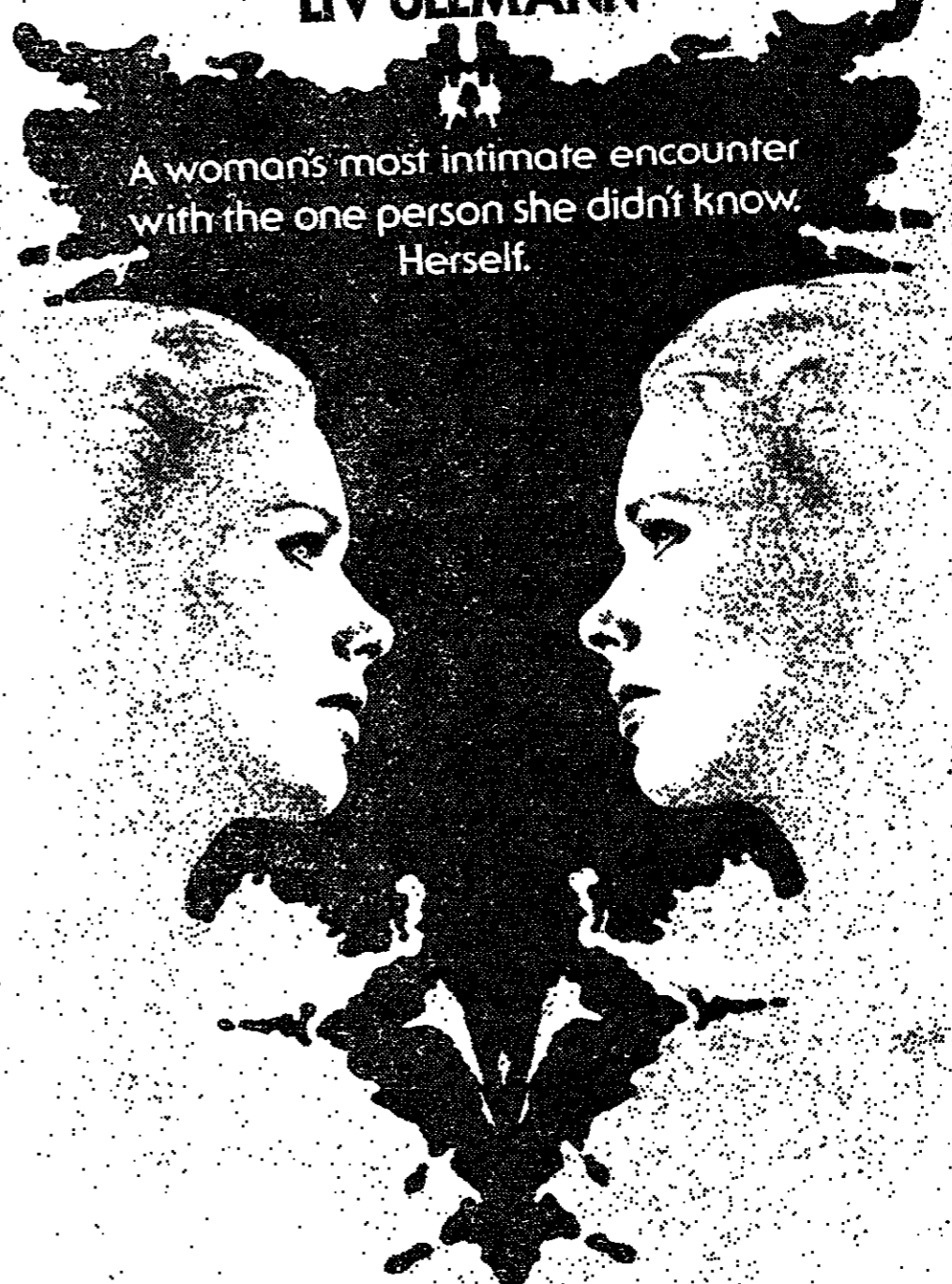
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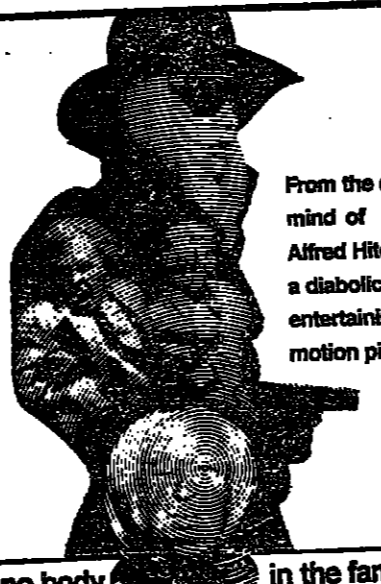
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W.C. Fields and Me

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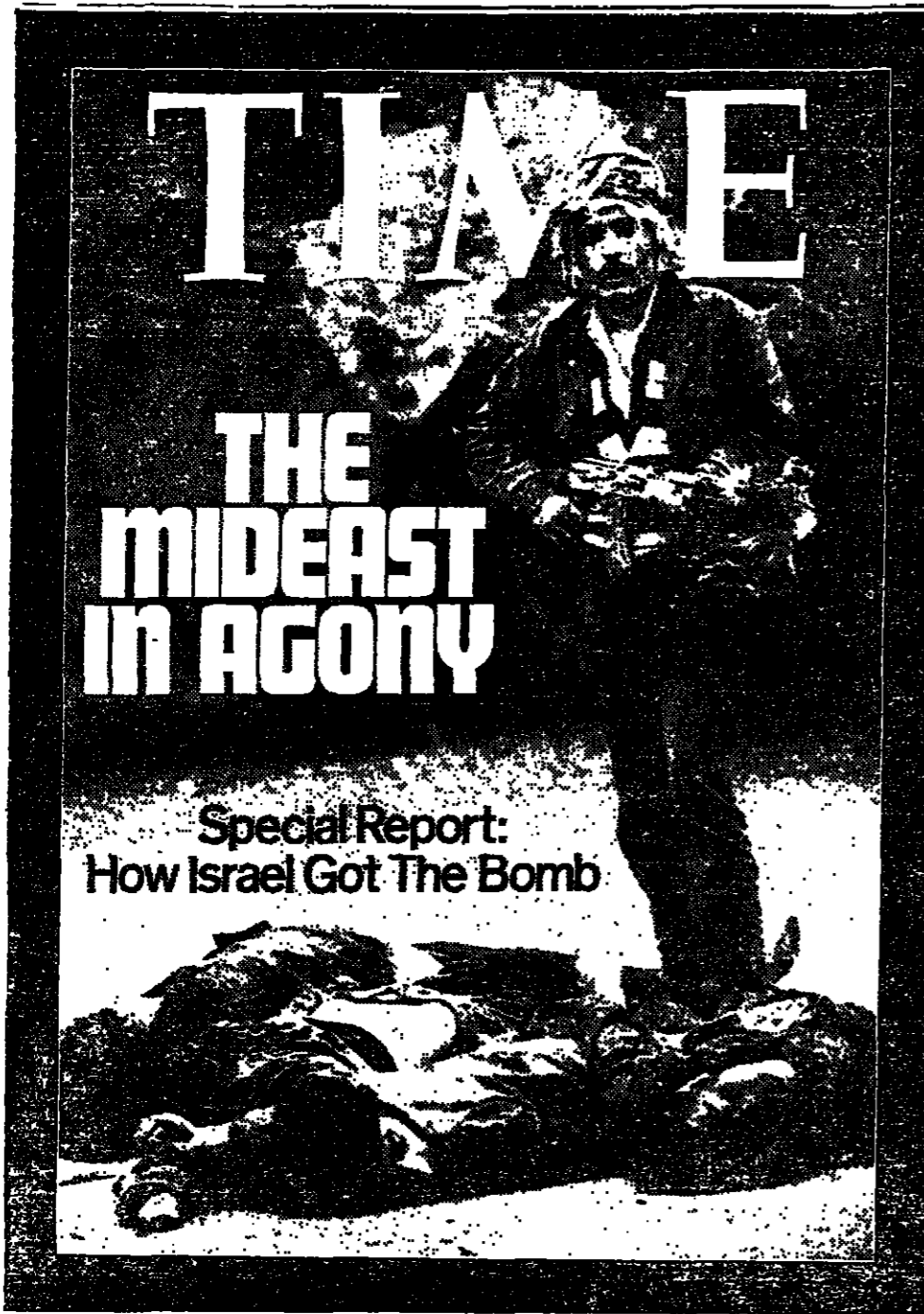
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Advertising

Unpaid Work on New Products

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

Although it is not rare for advertisers to ask agencies to work on new-product assignments without compensation, the situation, in these days of declining profit margins, has apparently become serious enough to rate a position paper from the American Association of Advertising Agencies.
The association, whose members place the overwhelming majority of national advertising in this country, feels moved to publish a position paper every couple of years. The new one (the first on this subject) will be distributed to members and to agencies through the Association of National Advertisers.
The paper is in the form of a 14-page booklet called "New Product Advertising: Managing the Risks and Costs." It could be subtitled "You don't get nothin' for nothin'."

New products, despite their high failure rate, are the lifeblood of America's business, and corporations must take such risks or flounder. The trouble is that ad agencies, which really can't afford to, take on new-product assignments on speculation.
Why? To get a foot in the door of a big advertiser is one reason. Fear of alienating a major client is another.
It is common for manufacturers to ask their agencies with large lucrative pieces of going business to take on new-product work, without payment, as well.
Since this additional business does not bring in any immediate return, many agencies will not assign top talent to it. This may be one reason that the percentage of member agencies working on new product assignments dropped from 70 percent in 1967 to 53 percent in 1970. There was a slight increase to 61 percent by 1974.

What advertisers have apparently been doing is taking their new product assignments to small firms that specialize in this area, and they don't work for nothing. For an agency to do its best for a new product, it should be in on the development as early as possible, which makes its manpower expenses all the higher. The position paper, written by William R. Hesse, former president of Benton & Bowles and now a senior vice president of the association, cites some of the costs that were tabulated several years ago by one agency.
Its lowest total cost for a single new product was \$40,

Doyle Dane Bernbach Likes Pyramid Motif

Doyle Dane Bernbach could never be accused of being square, but it does have a thing for pyramids.
During the period between 1966 and 1972, when it was agency for the Transamerica Corporation, D.D.B. created a corporate campaign featuring Transamerica's pyramid-shaped San Francisco headquarters building.
Bankers Trust, a current client, doesn't have a weird-shaped building, but it does have a logo that looks like a triangular comb. Good enough. For the bank's new corporate campaign the agency will plant the logo like a skyscraper in the Wall Street area and use the headline, "You're looking at one of the largest financial structures in the world."
Good night, Cleop, wherever you are.

000, and the highest was \$200,000. On a monthly basis the lows and highs were \$7,000 and \$25,000.
These are costs to the agency before any advertising man's position paper notes. (For the unknown, let it be said that agencies working for a media commission don't get compensated until advertising begins to appear in the media.)
In one case it took the agency five years to break even. Sometimes a product isn't around that long. And it's not unheard of for an advertiser to switch an account to another agency just as it begins to get profitable for the agency. Such is the ad business.
Agency compensation for new-product work may be the heart of the position paper, but it is not the sole subject.
In the nine suggestions for advertiser success, "Be prepared to compensate the agency in direct relationship to the services rendered" is only the last item.
In the 10 suggestions to agencies, the second item is "Consider your compensation needs in light of the services required, and the risks undertaken."
The paper quotes an anonymous advertiser: "My agency has a stake in my growth and success just as I have in the agency's. I don't expect to lose money on the new-product work. But I expect them to appreciate that I'm risking money on new-product speculation for what could be our mutual good. If and when the product suc-

ceeds, further profit opportunities will come."
Is he saying, "Join the crashboat?"

Restoring Circulation

One of the things that Cleon T. (Budd) Knapp, publisher of the slick and expensive Architectural Digest magazine, did after acquiring Bon Appetit magazine from Pillsbury a year ago was to do away with the practice of selling some of the magazines at bulk to liquor stores for free distribution.
That cut his circulation from 350,000 to 300,000, but he expects to be back up to the higher figure by the end of this year. His subscription solicitation has been eminently successful, he reports.
He has already, as promised, taken the magazine from six copies a year to 12, and he will be raising the advertising rate base to 400,000 with the June issue.
Mr. Knapp goes after subscribers through direct-mail and print advertising. According to him, he gets an 8 percent return on direct mail. A high figure, indeed.
The print advertising runs in House and Garden, House Beautiful, The New York Times Book Review, Parade, Vogue, Cosmopolitan and Gentleman's Quarterly.

Mr. Knapp calculates that his advertising cost per subscription runs between \$3.50 and \$4.50 from magazine ads and between \$7 and \$8 from direct mail. Rather high for a magazine with a \$7.95 annual subscription rate, you say. But you have to know that publishers expect to make their money on renewals. Bon Appetit's are running at 70 to 75 percent, Mr. Knapp says.

A Newsweek Spin-Off

The Newsweek International Edition has for the last 15 years had a column entitled New Products and Processes. Now that is being spun off as a newsletter with the same name and a subscription price of \$75 a year for 13 issues.

Accounts

The Italian Trade Commission to Chalek & Dreyer Inc. for Italian wines. The Association of American Publishers to Grey Advertising Inc. for its "Books as Gifts" campaign.

Addenda

Esquire magazine has introduced a German-language European edition called Esquire Deutschland, published four times a year. The Clynne Company has announced an affiliation with the Los Angeles-based agency of Chickering/Howell.

Bergson Trio Offers Unfamiliar Pieces

The quality and diversity of American music were excellently set forward Saturday night at Alice Tully Hall in a concert of unfamiliar pieces played by the Bergson Trio. The Trio (Toni Rapport, violinist; Leshek Zavistovski, cellist; Martin Katz, pianist) is a first-rate ensemble, combining big, warm-toned string playing with the crisp articulation of Mr. Katz's playing. The trio plays with individuality and oneness, with an ability to adapt its style to the piece at hand and, most welcome, a flair for deadpan musical humor.
The program comprised four pieces. Mrs. H. H. A. Beach's Trio (Op. 150) is far from negligible in its forthrightly direct rhapsodies, although now and then it exudes a whiff of the palm-leaved salon. That early 19th-century eccentric German-American minstrel, A. P. Heinrich, was well represented by the alleged world premiere of "The Yankee Doodle," a merry jamboree, the major part of which is a set of jaunty variations on the title tune. Two violins joined the trio here, and for the peroration fife, drum and trumpet were added as well, with Robert Sherman sending the composer's protective interjections in the score.
Leonard Bernstein's early Trio (Op. 2), composed in 1936 and receiving its first New York performance, is a grab bag of ideas from a composer already impatient to be on his way musically. The evening closed with a grandly Romantic rendition of Arthur Focchi's 1909 Trio in B flat, a sculptured composition, under whose Brahmin exterior lurks an abiding sensuousness.

There are probably a number of ways to experience it, but all involve a certain sense of surrender.
"The Image of Moon on Water," for example, is basically a very slowed-down tape of five stringed instruments playing a single note in unison. The slowing magnifies the five performers' slight differences in intonation into imposing, slowly shifting structures of harmonic resonance. The sound is pleasantly enveloping, and sooner or later the listener finds his or her own harmony with it.
Mr. Gaber presented the first of two programs of new works at the Experimental Intermedia Foundation a few weeks ago. The second program, given Saturday at the Kitchen, largely confirmed this reviewer's impressions of the first. He felt at times that he was losing himself entirely in the shifting skein of overtones, a sure sign that the music of the Taoist-influenced Mr. Gaber was accomplishing its purposes.
ROBERT PALMER

YUGOSLAV SOPRANO SINGS AIDA AT MET

The Metropolitan Opera introduced a soprano new to New York in the title role of Verdi's "Aida" in the performance of the world given Saturday night. She is Ljiljana Molnar-Talajic, of Yugoslavia, who has appeared as Aida with European companies, including La Scala and the Vienna State Opera and, in 1969, with the San Francisco Opera. She replaced Montserrat Caballé, who was originally scheduled to appear.
Miss Molnar-Talajic is a heavyset woman with a big voice of considerable brilliance, an assertive stage personality and a clear, an empathy for this Verdi role. At her best, her singing was not only compelling, but also pleasing to the ear and imbued with dramatic urgency. Her vocalism was uneven, however.
One never had the feeling that Miss Molnar-Talajic lacked basic ability; it sounded rather as though she had not applied herself as thoroughly as she should have to perfecting every detail.
The remainder of the familiar cast included James McCracken as Radames, Mignon Dunn as Amneris and Louis Quilico as Amonasso. James Levine conducted.
ALLEN HUGHES

John Rockwell

Fournier et Fils On Cello and Piano

In the 23 years since his New York debut, Pierre Fournier has appeared here with some of the most illustrious pianists. Recently, however, the French cellist's favorite sonata partner has been his son, Jean Fonda, and so it was a family affair at Hunter College yesterday afternoon.
The program listed Beethoven's Sonata in A, the 1948 Poulenc Sonata (written for Mr. Fournier, and quite possibly heard here since he gave its premiere in 1949), and the two great Chopin sonatas for cello and piano, the G minor Sonata and the Introduction and Polonaise Brillante.
If Mr. Fonda does not yet convey the consummate elegance that has long been his father's hallmark, his playing has a fluid ease that meshes well with Mr. Fournier's singing tone.
The Beethoven was shaped with warm assurance, and Mr. Fournier and Mr. Fonda gave a deft performance of the Polonaise.

Robert Sherman

Harley Gaber Presents Electronic Music

Listening to Harley Gaber's electronic music in a conventional, mentally active manner would be beside the point.
Senegal Frees Prisoners To Mark Its Anniversary
DAKAR, Senegal April 4 (Agence France-Presse)—Senegal's last remaining political prisoners—believed to be fewer than 10—were freed today under an amnesty marking the country's 16th independence anniversary.
Among them was a leader of the extreme left, Landing Savane, former head of Senegal's illegal party and publishing an underground paper.
The amnesty also restored full civil rights to 17 political prisoners freed earlier this year.
Meanwhile, five recently acquired french-built Fouga Magister jets stole the show at the independence day parade. The five aircraft will form the basis of Senegal's first fighter squadron.

مكاتبنا في القاهرة

Rated MOST HELPFUL news magazine.

U.S. News & World Report
WHAT HAPPENED TO YOU TAX RETURN
Ford Mustang
ROUND 2 BEGINS

...by the nation's leadership community

Source: Surveys conducted in 1975 by Marketing Concepts

UP, UP AND AWAY!
More than 60% of New Times readers flew on commercial airlines in the past year.

THE LOEWS LINE

For instant reservations at these or other fine hotels, call **DIAL 586-5099** or see your travel agent.

IN NEW YORK: The Regency, Loews Drake, Loews Warwick, Loews Summit, Ramada Inn, Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge.	IN MONTE-CARLO: Loews Monte-Carlo.
IN WASHINGTON, D.C.: Loews L'Enfant Plaza.	IN SANTO DOMINGO: Loews Dominicans (Opening Spring 1976).
IN NASSAU, THE BAHAMAS: Loews Paradise Island Hotel & Villas.	IN MONTREAL, CANADA: Hotel Loews La Citadelle (Opening Spring 1976).
IN LONDON, ENGLAND: Loews Churchill.	
IN QUEBEC CITY, CANADA: Loews Le Concorde.	

LOEWS HOTELS

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Don't miss out on the profits to be made from expansion to the Middle East. We can handle all details and help you avoid unnecessary and costly start-up expenses.

Our offices and distribution outlets are already in place to help you obtain increased sales.

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ht TIME is the one that puts your message where your is. When you're talking to businessmen, that's not only a but an expensive one.

ME solved both problems by making the unique envi- of TIME Magazine available in three advertising s particularly relevant to businessmen. They're all good; just used to achieve different objectives.

u can use these editions separately or in combination,

to tell your whole story to the whole country, and relevant parts of it to more targeted business audiences. The punch line here is that this kind of precision advertising can actually bring you substantial savings.

A brief description of each TIME edition appears below. After you've read them, call your TIME representative. He'll be glad to help you determine exactly the right TIME (or TIMES) to solve your problem.



TIME NATIONAL

National is The Weekly Newsmagazine. It's sense for business advertising because is influenced by all kinds of people, from ans to private investors. TIME National talks ctly the people whose means, education and involvement give their opinions the most t. TIME National is the most influential maga- n America, not only for what it says, but for business people think of what it says.

ation: 4,250,000. BW Page Rate: \$31,925. CPM: \$7.51



TIME B

TIME B has the largest all-business circulation of any magazine you can buy. It was designed to reach decision-makers at all levels of business. TIME B talks exclusively to businessmen, middle as well as top management, and it reaches more of them than any other business magazine. It's the most efficient buy in the field, with a CPM \$2.45 lower than any other.

Circulation: 1,550,000. BW Page Rate: \$17,420. CPM: \$11.24



TIME T

There are occasions when you have a message, a product or a service that's of concern primarily to Top Management. There has never been a medium whose circulation was concentrated exclusively within this select group—until now. In TIME T you will reach a cross-section of just those TIME subscribers who have identified themselves as members of Top Management. It's the most selective of all business media.

Circulation: 300,000. BW Page Rate: \$6,990. CPM: \$23.36

TIME. WHERE INNOVATION IS NOTHING NEW.

Furor Over Missile Decision Reflects Pitfalls of Policy-Making Jobs in the Penta

By JOHN W. FINNEY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 4—At a time when the conflict-of-interest problem has risen once again to haunt the Pentagon, Dr. Malcolm R. Currie, director of defense research and engineering, symbolizes the ethical judgments and pitfalls confronting industry executives who move into policy-making jobs in the Defense Department.

Over the last two and a half years in the key Pentagon post, in which he supervises a \$10 billion-a-year research enterprise, Dr. Currie has gained a reputation as an able administrator and articulate spokesman for the department's massive research and development program. If his superiors have had one criticism it has been that, with his technological zeal for new weapons, he has been too pliant to the wishes and pressures of the military.

Then, as Dr. Currie acknowledges, he made a serious mistake in judgment. Last Labor Day weekend he accepted an invitation to go to a fishing lodge maintained by a major defense contractor, on Bimini Island in the Bahamas. For that indiscretion, Dr. Currie was severely reprimanded by Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld and was fined one month's pay for violating the Defense Department's "standards of conduct" regulation that specifically prohibits Defense officials from accepting entertainment from defense contractors.

At the same time, Mr. Rumsfeld has permitted Dr. Currie to continue his influential involvement in major weapons programs being handled by Rockwell International, such as the B-1 strategic bomber being developed for the Air Force and the Condor missile for the Navy.

Within the defense industry there is some feeling that Dr. Currie was unjustly punished, and was the victim of retroactive morality for engaging in a once commonly accepted practice of entertainment of Defense officials. At the same time, questions have been raised about the impartiality of Dr. Currie in view of his entertainment by Rockwell International and his past association with other defense contractors, such as Hughes Aircraft Company.

Impartiality Queried
John W. Gardner, chairman of Common Cause, a public affairs lobbying organization, wrote Mr. Rumsfeld advising that Dr. Currie be removed from any role in the B-1 program. The advice was promptly rejected through Mr. Rumsfeld's spokesman, William L. Greener.

In the wake of the disclosure of his trip to Bimini, some staff officials in the Defense Department have suggested in interviews that Dr. Currie demonstrated partiality toward the controversial Condor missile being developed by Rockwell International.

They cite as evidence that on the day after he returned from Bimini in a company plane, Dr. Currie strongly urged that production be approved for the missile, which was still having developmental and reliability problems. Dr. Currie's recommendation, as described by these officials, is the first in a series of personal interventions by the Defense research chief in the next month to save the \$500 million Condor missile program from cancellation.

Dr. Currie and his immediate superior, Deputy Defense Secretary William P. Clements, do not believe that the official displayed any particular favoritism toward Rockwell International. Their position has been that Dr. Currie had always been an enthusiastic supporter of the Condor program, that his attitude did not change after his entertainment by the president of Rockwell International and that in urging a production go-ahead he was exercising the technical judgment expected of his office. As the official supervising a Defense Department's research and development program, Dr. Currie is the most important figure in the Pentagon for the defense contractors. He is in a position to influence decisions which weapons development programs are pursued and then is influential in deciding whether the weapons are placed in production.

Job Offer Denied
There are reports, within the Pentagon and industry, that some months ago Dr. Currie had been planning to leave his Defense Department post to return to industry. An executive in one major firm reported that about a year ago Dr. Currie began dropping hints in personal settings that he would be leaving the Pentagon and was looking for a job. According to an executive, Dr. Currie said he was "making the rounds" of defense contractors, trying about prospective employment opportunities. A report circulating in Dr. Currie's office and in defense industry circles is that he has been offered a key job in Hughes Aircraft, the ninth-largest defense contractor, if he leaves the Pentagon. Through a spokesman, Dr. Currie denied that he had a job offer or commitment from Hughes or that he had been seeking a job in the industry. Dr. Currie accepted the invitation to visit the Rockwell International fishing lodge at Bimini when he knew that



Dr. Malcolm R. Currie

television-guided missile, but it was still having reliability problems, according to a Navy study.

The production decision was to be made by a Pentagon committee known as the defense systems acquisition review committee. Dr. Currie was a member of that committee along with Terence E. McClary, comptroller of the Defense Department; John J. Bennett, Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics; and Leonard Sullivan Jr., then Assistant Secretary of Defense for program analysis and evaluation.

Disagreement Over Missile
The committee's meeting on the Condor program had been scheduled some weeks previously for Sept. 30. On Sept. 2, the day after Dr. Currie returned from Bimini on a Rockwell plane, his test and evaluation staff convened a preliminary meeting to consider the test results of the Condor program.

Of particular concern was a report from the Navy's test that on 19 test firings of the missile, there had been 12 successes and five failures and two "no tests." The report recommended against production until the reliability problems troubling the missile could be solved.

According to participants in the staff meeting, Dr. Currie

sent a memorandum to the meeting emphatically endorsing the Condor program and strongly recommending a production go-ahead.

The four members of the committee held an executive meeting on Sept. 29 to review the issues to be discussed with the Navy at the formal committee meeting the next day.

The formal meeting ended with the committee divided, according to staff officials who participated. Dr. Currie was in favor of production. Mr. Sullivan was for killing the Condor program, which he described as one of those "nice-to-have weapons" but only if its cost was low and its reliability was high. The cost of the Condor had grown to \$1 million a missile and there was considerable question about its reliability and whether it could operate effectively in cloudy conditions or against countermeasures.

Other, lower-ranking Defense officials involved in the discussions of the Condor program, however, drew a link between Dr. Currie's personal connection with the defense contractor and what they described as his emphatic defense of the Condor program despite its technical difficulties. Dr. Currie declined to talk to a reporter about his involvement in the Condor program or his relations with other defense contractors, such as Hughes Aircraft Company.

Through a spokesman, however, he said that there had been no conflict of interest and that he had displayed no bias in his recommendations on the Condor.

In addition to the fishing lodge at Bimini, Rockwell International has maintained hunting lodges at Wye Island on Chesapeake Bay, and at Farmington, Pa., and Pineblum, Ga.

According to lists made public by Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, more than 100 military and civilian officials of the Defense Department have been entertained at the fishing and hunting lodges since 1973. Among those on the lists were several officers involved with the Condor program.

Threats by Contractor
Two Pentagon sources reported independently that Rockwell International representatives, who have ready access to Pentagon offices, have threatened to ruin the military careers of officers critical of the Condor program.

The close relationship that sometimes develops between contractors and Defense officials, in what President Eisenhower in his farewell message described as "the military industrial complex" has become a growing problem, in the view of many familiar with it. In the opinion of a number of long-time Pentagon officials,

the problem has become more pronounced in recent years because of the tendency of Deputy Defense Secretary Clements to recruit industry officials in mid-career to fill civilian policy-making posts in the Defense Department and the three individual services.

In effect, the officials are on a leave of absence from industry and, after two or three years of public service in the Defense Department, expect to return to industry.

Without such a leave arrangement, Defense officials maintain, it would be extremely difficult to recruit competent executives. The Pentagon has had difficulty in filling top posts in recent years, partly because of the relatively low salaries and partly because of apparent increasing aversion to working for the Government. Dr. Currie, who is 49 years old, came to his \$42,000-a-year post in the Defense Department in June 1973. He previously served for 19 years as an engineer and corporate executive with Hughes Aircraft Company, and then for four years as vice president for research and development of Beckman Instruments Inc. of Fullerton, Calif.

He was the first industry executive to serve in the Defense research post — the fourth-ranking civilian job in the Pentagon. Mr. Bennett, the chairman

of the committee, had been advised by his staff to support cancellation of the program and in his critical questions indicated opposition to production. Mr. Bennett told a reporter recently, however, that he was only asking "tough questions to bring out the facts."

Mr. McClary, who had also been urged by his staff to terminate the program, also indicated some opposition to production in his questioning but seemed to be wavering, according to participants.

Within a few days after the committee meeting, staff officials report, Dr. Currie took what they describe as the usual step by sending a memorandum to Mr. McClary and not to the two other members of the committee.

In the memorandum, Dr. Currie recommended that the panel recommend production of the missile, but with the understanding that its technical problems would have to be resolved first.

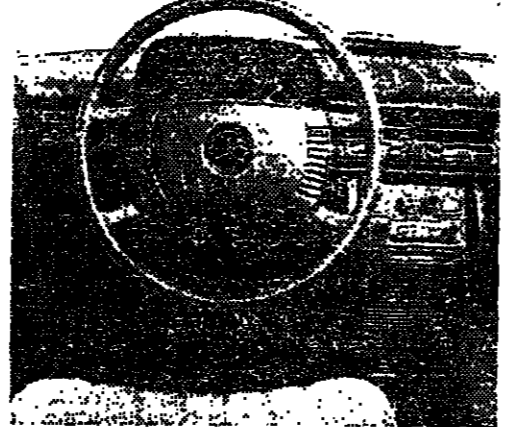
Senator Thomas Democrat of Missouri, in a letter to Mr. McClary, expressed concern about the G.A.O., in his acceptance of the memorandum without checking any further with his staff, according to a Pentagon official. The Currie memorandum was then taken to Mr. Bennett and was adopted as the committee's recommendation, after a dissenting staff official, Dr. Currie's turned a copy of the Accounting Office already studying program. Sometime in October Guttman, director of the division in the investigative arm of the Department, wrote to Mr. Currie about the Department's move into production in light of the problems described in the report. Mr. Clements, chief of the command, in a memorandum he directed the Navy conduct further testing and that no funds be released until the deficiencies had been corrected. Senator Thomas Democrat of Missouri, in his acceptance of the memorandum without checking any further with his staff, according to a Pentagon official. The Currie memorandum was then taken to Mr. Bennett and was adopted as the committee's recommendation, after a dissenting staff official, Dr. Currie's turned a copy of the Accounting Office already studying program.

The 5-cylinder Mercedes-Benz 300D. Another engineering milestone that has quietly inspired a change in traditional automotive design.

The Mercedes-Benz 300D has quietly changed the rules of the automobile game. This 5-cylinder Diesel automobile is an engineering milestone that offers a unique combination of performance, luxury, economy and quality. In fact, the Mercedes-Benz 300D has inspired new thinking in automotive design. It is the most powerful, the most responsive and the swiftest Diesel passenger car ever sold.

For other manufacturers, a car with the myriad blessings of the 300D is somewhere far down the road. The 300D is here now. With it, Mercedes-Benz underscores its reputation for establishing new standards.

Unique in all the world
Four decades ago, Mercedes-Benz demonstrated the benefits of Diesel power. Now, the 5-cylinder engine in the 300D widely expands that list. It banishes forever the image of the Diesel as a rough, noisy workhorse. The 300D is indeed a thoroughbred.



Interior of the 300D. The world's most luxurious Diesel automobile.

Unlike any other make, the 300D takes advantage of precombustion chamber Diesel engine design. This development, pioneered by Mercedes-Benz, delivers a longer, smoother power pulse as well as more efficient combustion. The result: A combination of mileage and exhaust emission levels that no comparable gasoline-engined sedan can approach. Of course, the exact mileage you get depends on how and where you drive, as well as the condition

and equipment of your automobile. But according to estimates published by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (highway driving: 28 mpg; city driving: 22 mpg), the 20.6-gallon fuel supply of the 300D should have no trouble letting it cruise 500 highway miles between fill-ups. Even if all your driving were in town, your 300D should stop-and-go more than 400 miles on a single tank. Compare that to your present car.

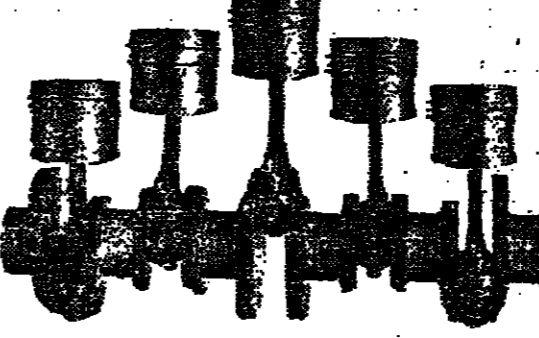
No tune-ups — ever
When you do stop for fuel, a 300D offers several more pleasant surprises. First, Diesel fuel is usually cheaper than even regular gasoline. Countrywide, the difference averages 4¢-7¢ per gallon less. Second, Diesel fuel is plentiful. Thousands and thousands of stations sell it all across America. Third, since Diesel fuel has more energy per gallon than gasoline, every gallon not only costs you less, it takes you farther.

Another plus: With a 300D you can happily forget about that expensive automotive custom known as the conventional tune-up. Because it has no spark plugs, points, distributor, condenser or carburetor, the Mercedes-Benz 300D never, ever needs one.

The complete sedan
When you compare it to most full-sized sedans, the 300D is a materials miser. It is not as big, not as heavy and not as thirsty. But it is every bit as practical and comfortable.

In fact, the 300D is a full 5-passenger sedan. Besides its generous interior, its trunk boasts a spacious 17.5 cubic feet of volume. On top of that, the 300D abounds with countless examples of innovative Mercedes-Benz safety engineering.

The 300D does lack one thing. A lengthy option list. The reason is its complete array of standard equipment. Included are: Power-assisted steering and brakes, automatic transmission, air conditioning, electric windows, cruise control, central locking sys-

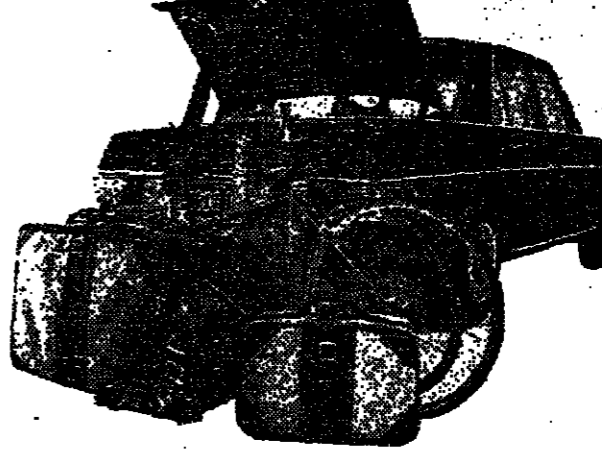


Heart of the 300D: Power assembly from the world's only 5-cylinder automobile.

tem, halogen fog lights and an AM/FM receiver.

The forerunner's reward

Clearly, the 300D goes a long way towards previewing the sedan of the future. As a result, this forerunner will doubtless be a standout in a final key area. Resale value. Over the past five years Mercedes-Benz automobiles have held their value better than any other make of luxury car sold in America. It stands to reason that the 300D will be no exception. After all, an automobile which is years ahead today is bound to be a sound asset while the others are trying to catch up tomorrow.



It all fits: A pair of skis, a pair of ski boots, a golf bag, a 24" bicycle and two suitcases.

The incomparable Mercedes-Benz 300 Diesel sedan. An engineering triumph that offers you — and the entire automotive world — a look into the future. An automobile whose combination of performance, economy, luxury and innovation has quietly advanced passenger car design a giant step.

Mercedes-Benz Engineered like no other car in the world. © Mercedes-Benz, 1976.



What the passenger car should be coming to: The incomparable Mercedes-Benz 300D.

مركزنا للأحبال

aking Jobs

سكان من الأجر

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1976

The New York Times

BUSINESS/FINANCE

51



Youngstown, Ohio, steel mills line both banks of the highly polluted Mahoning River. Here is the Youngstown Sheet and Tube works on the river.

and Not Fish Win in Ohio Steel Town

RATTNER
The Rev. Edward Stanton discussed need for clean river but supported the industry.



The Rev. Edward Stanton discussed need for clean river but supported the industry.



William A. Sullivan Jr. led the fight to get Government to change environment rules.

Continually favor the environment in the face of massive potential economic repercussions... As the first exception to the 1977 standards mandated by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the E.P.A.'s Ohio decision has attracted national attention.

McLHENY and Ford Differ on Nuclear Fuel Enrichment

McLHENY appears to be... This was chiefly because of a widespread feeling that one of the plants proposed under the bill, a gaseous diffusion plant to be built in Dothan, Ala., by a consortium known as Uranium Enrichment Associates, involved too much government help and not enough risk taking by the private entrepreneurs.

modified bill noticeably strengthened... But there are signs that the Administration is very unwilling to give up the proposed contract with U.E.A. in which the Bechtel Corporation of San Francisco has taken the lead.

Energy Research and Development Administration has supported the bill and the possibility of acceptable contracts with Uranium Enrichment Associates and three groups proposing smaller centrifuge plants.

question of materiality, he said, at first was central to such cases but was then broadened so that the relevant question was not the amount of the payment but the amount of business affected.

S.E.C. IS CRITICIZED BY OUTGOING AIDE

Sommer Says It Exceeded Its Authority on Dubious Corporate Payments

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY Jr. Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 4—A smoldering argument within the Securities and Exchange Commission flared up publicly over the weekend as a departing commissioner charged that the agency had exceeded its authority in handling the question of dubious corporate payments and had "failed terribly" in its responsibility by refusing to set standards of conduct.

The result, according to A. A. Sommer Jr., has been to seriously compromise the commission's credibility and professional standing. Mr. Sommer's unusually pointed comments were contained in an address to a securities law seminar in Columbus, Ohio, on Friday, his last day in office.

Mr. Sommer maintained that the commission had lost sight of the Congressional mandate under which it had operated since its founding in 1934—that there be full and fair disclosure of matters investors needed to make decisions. Through the years, he observed, the commission produced a definition of what was material to investors, even quantifying it in some instances.



The main hall in the Bank of China's Toronto branch

Abacus Is Still Handy, Bank of China Finds

By ROSS H. MUNRO The Globe and Mail, Toronto

TIENSIN, China—Any Westerner who needs a reminder of the changes wrought in his everyday life by computers would do well to wander into one of the bigger branches of the Bank of China.

In a huge, central room he will see long, double rows of desks and, flanking them, scores of men and women leafing through pile upon pile of paper and bending over abacuses and old-fashioned mechanical adding machines. In China's drive for agricultural and industrial modernization, many goals have a higher priority than the automation of clerical work.

The banking system could be in danger of being swamped by old-fashioned paper work because recent reports in China's press indicate a rapid expansion is taking place in individual savings, retail sales and domestic commerce in general.

France Trails in Race for Mideast Trade

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, April 4—France is lagging behind major competitors in building up export markets in the Middle East, despite its pro-Arab policies, comparative trade statistics show.

\$2.6 percent. Dutch sales rose 83 percent in 1974 and 60 percent in the 1975 period. In contrast, French exports climbed by 49.9 percent in 1974 and by 40.7 percent in the first nine months of 1975.

But the experts note that in business deals the Arabs have become highly sophisticated, examining comparative prices, quality and delivery terms more than the foreign policy of the supplier nations.

ESS

Work on the huge new Tenke-Fungurume copper field, a \$700 million venture, has stopped. So has the construction of the world's largest power-transmission line, which a United States contractor was stringing up through 1,600 miles of forest and bush.

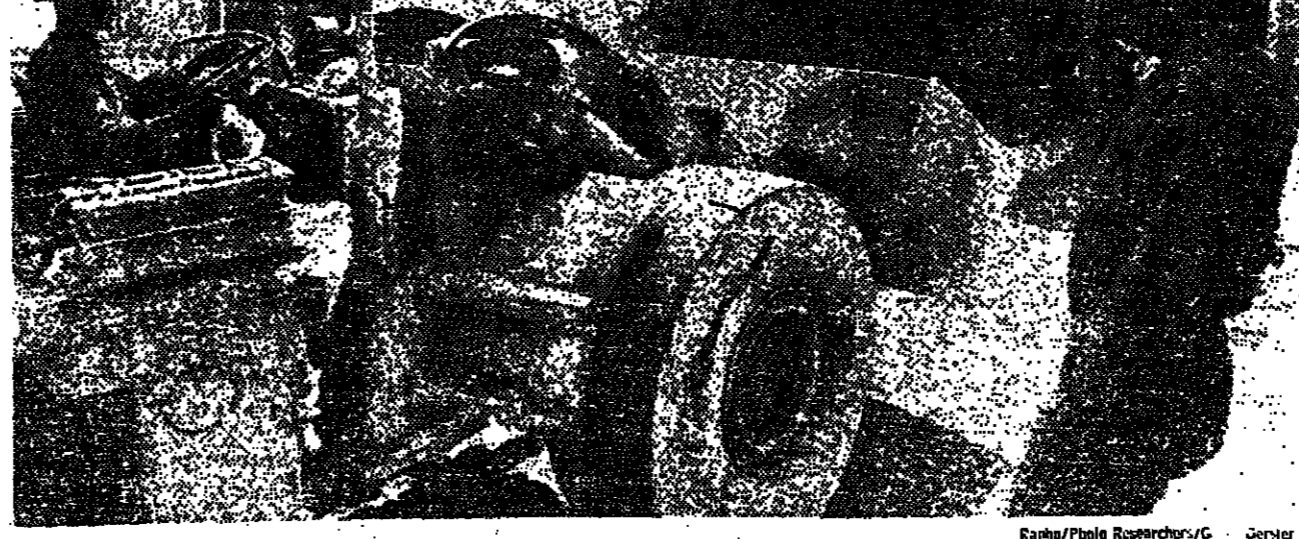
Zaire Relies on I.M.F. and Austerity to Get Moving

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN Special to The New York Times

KINSHASA, Zaire — Economically, Zaire is in a state of suspended animation. Work on the huge new Tenke-Fungurume copper field, a \$700 million venture, has stopped.

But help is on the way. Recently the International Monetary Fund announced a two-part credit to Zaire totaling \$112.5 million. One part comes from the semiautomatic compensatory financing facility, which helps nations whose export earnings have declined for reasons beyond their control.

A front loader about to enter a copper mine in Zaire. Exploitation of new copper fields and other projects have been abandoned for economic reasons, but help for Zaire is coming from the International Monetary Fund.



A front loader about to enter a copper mine in Zaire. Exploitation of new copper fields and other projects have been abandoned for economic reasons, but help for Zaire is coming from the International Monetary Fund.

Ask your insurance agent or broker how we're different.



Group of Insurance Companies 100 William Street, New York, N.Y. 10038

Are you paying more income tax than you need to? IRS now allows a \$1,500 deduction for individuals to buy Retirement Annuities. Do you qualify? Call us. (212) MU 4-5779

Jafco Life AGENT, INC. INSURANCE SPECIALISTS 27 East 39th St., N.Y. 10016 BROKERS INQUIRIES INVITED

Mercedes-Benz... NATIONAL BANK... Madison Avenue at 35th Street New York 10022 Tel: 696-2200

TAX-FREE INCOME

MONTHLY-QUARTERLY SEMIANNUAL PLAN

insured trust **7.11%***

Current Return..... **AA Rated****

- Stability in diversification
- Convenient direct payments
- Marketability
- No redemption fee

Fully Insured Principal Interest

1 **ST**

The First National Dual Series - Series "3"

Tax Exempt Bond Trust

\$15,250,000

income trust **7.47%***

.... Current Return **Higher Income**

- Stability in diversification
- Convenient direct payments
- Marketability
- No redemption fee

100% A-Rated or better

*This represents the net annual interest income based upon the semiannual distribution plan, after annual expenses, divided by the public offering price. The yield differential between the insured and the income trust should not be considered the cost of the insurance but rather reflects the difference in portfolio. The cost of the insurance on the insured trust amounts to only .126 of 1% annually.

**This rating is the result of insurance ratings only to the bonds in the portfolio and not to units of the Trust. The insurance does not remove trust risk.

A Prospectus containing more complete information about The First National Dual Series Tax Exempt Bond Trust, including all charges and expenses will be sent upon receipt of the coupon below. Read it carefully before you invest. Send no money.

FIRST INVESTORS CORPORATION

120 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005

212-HA 2-5500

Please send me a free prospectus

Name: _____

Street: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____

Home Phone: _____ Business Phone: _____

This is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any Units of the Fund. The offering of Units is made only by the Prospectus and only in those states in which Units may legally be offered.

Announcing a new symbol on the NYSE

FCT

FCT is now the New York Stock Exchange ticker symbol for the common stock of Facet Enterprises, Inc.

Facet is a new name in the filter and automotive components industry — but behind it are years of experience in automotive components and a wide range of filters for industry, the home and automotive markets. Facet also develops environmental waste treatment systems.

Facet's divisions and subsidiaries were formerly part of The Bendix Corporation and Fram Corporation.

For more information on this "new" company, write: Investor Relations, Facet Enterprises, Inc., 7030 South Yale, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74136.

Filters, Automotive Components and Environmental Technology

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO REDEEM

Utah Power & Light Company

First Mortgage Bonds, 2 3/4% Series due 1976

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust, dated as of December 1, 1943, of Utah Power & Light Company to Guaranty Trust Company of New York (now Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York) and Arthur E. Burke (Trustee, Successor), as Trustee, as amended and supplemented (the "Mortgage"), Utah Power & Light Company intends to redeem on April 1, 1976, all of its First Mortgage Bonds, 2 3/4% Series due 1976, outstanding under the Mortgage on that date, upon presentation and surrender of proof with all coupons which mature after November 1, 1975, at the office of the Corporate Trustee, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Corporate Trust Department, 15 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10004, at the principal amount (less) and accrued interest in arrears from November 1, 1975, to April 1, 1976. The method of delivery of the bonds to the Corporate Trustee is at the option and risk of the holder; but, if such is not, Registered Mail is suggested.

According to the provisions of the Mortgage, this notice is subject to the receipt of said redemption monies by said Corporate Trustee on or before April 29, 1976, the date fixed for redemption, and it shall be of effect unless such monies are so received on or before such date. (In such case said bonds will nevertheless be due and paid as maturity on or before April 29, 1976, if the publication of this notice is completed and the monies are so received on or before such date.)

On May 1, 1976, there will become due and payable on each Bond selected for redemption the principal amount of the Bond plus interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption. Payment of the redemption price of the Bonds to be redeemed will be made in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment is legal tender for the payment of public and private debts thereon, upon presentation and surrender of said Bonds, with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the date fixed for redemption, at the Agency Successor Department of Citibank, N.A. No. 111 Wall Street in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, and subject to applicable laws and regulations, at the main offices of Citibank, N.A. in Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt (Main), London, Milan and Paris. Payment at the offices of Citibank, N.A. in Europe referred to above will be made by check drawn upon a bank in New York City or by a transfer to a dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City.

On and after the date fixed for redemption interest on said Bonds will cease to accrue. Coupons due May 1, 1976 should be detached from the Bonds and presented for payment in the usual manner.

UTAH POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
By E. ALLAN HUNTER, President and Chief Executive Officer

March 30, 1976

Western Europe Recovering Quickly

Continued From Page 51

how to guide the recovery and get unemployment down with out inducing greater inflation. The great margins of unused capacity have allowed economic activity to pick up in most European countries without exerting excessive pressure on price structures.

In France consumer prices rose by an annual rate of 8.4 percent in February, compared with 13 percent in January. The loosening of the French franc from its relationship with the German mark and other currencies in the joint European float, it was feared, would cause greater inflation in France by raising import prices. So far, however, the French have managed to restrain the devaluation of their money. At the end of the second week of floating, the franc's value was higher than at the end of the first week. The average devaluation has been less than 5 percent.

The French Institute of Statistical Studies recently calculated that for every 10 percent devaluation there would be a 1.8 percent annual increase in consumer prices.

In Britain the tentative economic recovery has been accompanied by reduced inflation and the bolstering of British reserves by \$2 billion of credits from the International Monetary Fund.

But inflation in Britain—down to an annual rate of 15 percent from 25 percent a year ago—is still higher than in most other countries. This is one of the factors in the continued pressure on the exchange rate of the pound.

INVITATION FOR TENDERS

NOTICE to the Holders of the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority, Northern Illinois Toll Highway Revenue Bonds, Series of 1955, and Northern Illinois Toll Highway Revenue Bonds, Series of 1958, and Northern Illinois Toll Highway Revenue Bonds, Series of 1955, Issue of 1958 and Issue of 1966, and Series of 1955, Issue of 1970.

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT

\$10,120,000

\$ 100,000

\$ 100,000

\$ 1,025,000

ISSUE

Northern Illinois Toll Highway Revenue Bonds, Series of 1955, bearing interest at the rate of 3 3/4% per annum.

Northern Illinois Toll Highway Revenue Bonds, Series of 1955, Issue of 1958, bearing interest at the rate of 4 1/4% per annum.

Northern Illinois Toll Highway Revenue Bonds, Series of 1955, Issue of 1966, bearing interest at the rate of 4 1/4% per annum.

Northern Illinois Toll Highway Revenue Bonds, Series of 1955, Issue of 1970, bearing interest at the rate of 6 1/4% per annum.

Holders of the above described bonds are notified to submit to the Treasurer of The Illinois State Toll Highway Authority, care of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Trustee, Corporate Trust Division, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60693, sealed, written tenders for the sale of bonds, upon the terms and conditions specified herein and only on the forms prescribed by the Authority.

Tenders must specify the principal amount of the bonds offered and the price at which offered, exclusive of accrued interest, it being expressly understood that no tenders shall be accepted which exceed the price of 100% for the Series of 1955 or the price of 104 for the Series of 1955, Issue of 1958, or the price of 102 1/4 for the Series of 1955, Issue of 1966, or the price of 103 for the Series of 1955, Issue of 1970, and must be on the understanding that the Authority reserves the right to reject any or all tenders in whole or in part and to waive any irregularities in any and all of said tenders.

All tenders must be received by or before 12:00 o'clock noon, Central Daylight Savings Time, on the 20th day of April, 1976.

Accrued interest on bonds accepted for purchase responsive to tenders will cease on the 30th day of April, 1976. Notice of acceptance or rejection of tenders will be by wire or be mailed not later than the 22nd day of April, 1976. Payment of the purchase price, plus accrued interest to April 30, 1976 will be made on April 26, 1976, on bonds that have been delivered prior thereto. Bonds delivered on or after April 26, 1976 will be paid the following business day. However, the Authority reserves the right either to accept or reject for payment any bonds delivered after May 1, 1976.

All coupon bonds delivered for purchase shall have attached thereto the July 1, 1976 interest coupon and all subsequent unattached interest coupons, and Registered Bonds shall be accompanied by proper instrument of assignment in blank.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Treasurer or from the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Corporate Trust Division, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60693.

Bonds accepted for purchase may be delivered to the Bank specified above for payment.

ALAN J. DIXON
Treasurer, State of Illinois and
Executive Treasurer of the Illinois
State Toll Highway Authority

MARTIN R. BINDER
Chairman of The Illinois State
Toll Highway Authority

Redemption Notice

City of Oslo (Norway)

9% Sinking Fund External Loan Bonds due May 1, 1980

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of May 1, 1970 under which the above described Bonds were issued, that Citibank, N.A., Fiscal Agent, has selected by lot for redemption on May 1, 1976 through the operation of the Sinking Fund, \$1,076,000 principal amount of said Bonds at the Sinking Fund redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. The serial numbers of the Bonds selected by lot for redemption are as follows:

BOND NUMBERS	
11	1104
12	1105
13	1106
14	1107
15	1108
16	1109
17	1110
18	1111
19	1112
20	1113
21	1114
22	1115
23	1116
24	1117
25	1118
26	1119
27	1120
28	1121
29	1122
30	1123
31	1124
32	1125
33	1126
34	1127
35	1128
36	1129
37	1130
38	1131
39	1132
40	1133
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Jobs, Not Fish, Win In Ohio Steel Town

Continued From Page 51
to tell where steel ends and town begins. The colorful mills with their towering stacks belching brightly colored smoke dominate the flat, almost treeless horizon.

Supplementary Over-Counter Listings

The following is a supplementary weekly list of mutual funds prepared by the National Association of Securities Dealers. The range shown reflects prices at which offers could have been sold (bid or bought) last Friday.

Zaire Relying on I.M.F. and Austerity

Continued From Page 51
loss of millions to Zaire was perhaps the best known of these extravaganzas.
But, as one banking figure said: "How was anyone to know that these were beyond Zaire's means? Copper was selling at a high of \$152 a pound."

BONDS' STRENGTH LESSENS WORRIES

Price Gains, Are Attributed to Market Pressures and Not a Fed Policy Shift

By JOHN H. ALLAN
The credit markets recovered last week, recouping much of the ground lost earlier in the week. The advance helped restore confidence and a sense of direction in preparation for this week's financing schedule.

Aging Equipment a Threat

Yet, as an early steel center with mills dating from 1910 still in use, the industry here is threatened not only by its aging, inefficient equipment. As many as 10,000 jobs have been lost in the last 20 years because of production shifts to newer facilities elsewhere.

FLUSHING NORTH

All brick 3 1/2 bath 4 BR. Full bath, full kitchen, full living room, full dining room, full basement, full garage, full driveway, full lot.

ROSELAND

BRICK 4 BR. 2 1/2 BATHS, 2 CAR GARAGE, FULL KITCHEN, FULL BATH, FULL LIVING ROOM, FULL DINING ROOM, FULL BASEMENT, FULL DRIVEWAY, FULL LOT.

ROSELAND

BRICK 4 BR. 2 1/2 BATHS, 2 CAR GARAGE, FULL KITCHEN, FULL BATH, FULL LIVING ROOM, FULL DINING ROOM, FULL BASEMENT, FULL DRIVEWAY, FULL LOT.

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Credit Markets

Markets' strength lessens worries. The rise in short-term interest rates last week resulted from market pressures and not from any change in Federal Reserve policy.

Home Work Documented

The first thing we learned was the necessity of doing our homework and documenting our homework. Mr. Sullivan of the development agency organized a series of meetings that brought together the various factions over a six-year period and finally detailed the E.P.A.

FOR HIS OWNER TRANSFERRED

BRICK 4 BR. 2 1/2 BATHS, 2 CAR GARAGE, FULL KITCHEN, FULL BATH, FULL LIVING ROOM, FULL DINING ROOM, FULL BASEMENT, FULL DRIVEWAY, FULL LOT.

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Caution Expressed

Aubrey G. Lanston's analysis cautioned against becoming too optimistic that the recovery late in the week would continue. "While the Federal Reserve seems content for the present with maintaining a stable money market posture," the firm suggested, "it seems unlikely to shift from any near-term actions required to keep monetary growth from becoming excessive in the face of an increasingly vigorous economic recovery."

New Corporate Bonds

Table with columns: Date Matures, Amount, Issue, Offering Price, Current Yield, Maturity, etc.

MORDINI REALTY

76-40 Roosevelt Ave. Jackson Hts.
HARRY BROWN - GR-2400
BAYVIEW - ONLY 650,000
MORDINI REALTY

ROSELAND

BRICK 4 BR. 2 1/2 BATHS, 2 CAR GARAGE, FULL KITCHEN, FULL BATH, FULL LIVING ROOM, FULL DINING ROOM, FULL BASEMENT, FULL DRIVEWAY, FULL LOT.

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WEDNESDAY

General Motors Acceptance, \$150 million of notes, due 1985, rated single-A, Morgan Stanley.

THURSDAY

Boys' Life, \$100 million of notes, due 1985, rated single-A, Goldman Sachs.

ROSELAND

BRICK 4 BR. 2 1/2 BATHS, 2 CAR GARAGE, FULL KITCHEN, FULL BATH, FULL LIVING ROOM, FULL DINING ROOM, FULL BASEMENT, FULL DRIVEWAY, FULL LOT.

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Dividend Meetings

Partial list of scheduled meetings for week follows: MONDAY, American Express, 10:00 a.m., 150 Nassau St., New York.

Stocks & bonds people.

4.2% of WQXR's audience made 6 or more stock or bond transactions last year. That's the second highest percentage of any station in the entire New York radio audience.

HOUSES - BROOKLYN

AVE 1 - 2 BR. BRICK, 2 1/2 BATHS, FULL KITCHEN, FULL BATH, FULL LIVING ROOM, FULL DINING ROOM, FULL BASEMENT, FULL DRIVEWAY, FULL LOT.

Senate Democrats Emerging as a Cohesive Force

By LINDA GREENHOUSE
Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, April 4 — The spotlight into which Manfred Ohrenstein, the Democratic minority leader of the State Senate, stepped last week when he led his members in a successful effort to block the over-riding of a controversial Carey veto pointed up something Senate Democrats have been saying for months—that this once dispirited and factionalized group has gradually emerged as a surprisingly cohesive force here.

Because of the way the lines for the 80 Senate districts are drawn, Democrats in the Senate are condemned to wander like a lost tribe in minority status year after year, not a pleasant prospect for members who actually want some impact on events.

So Senate members, Republicans as well as Democrats, give Senator Ohrenstein high marks for having found a role for the Democratic conference.

The 25 Senate Democrats are a diverse group, including such members as James D. Griffin of Buffalo, who runs with Conservative Party endorsement, and Israel Ruiz Jr., a 32-year-old native of Puerto Rico who represents the South Bronx.

Members say that Senator Ohrenstein, a liberal from Manhattan's West Side, has been able to hold the group together principally by making sure that everyone has access to that precious and often scarce commodity here — information.

"His basic technique is to give it to us straight," one

of the Democrats, John J. Santucci of Queens, whose views on most issues are noticeably more conservative than Senator Ohrenstein's, said the other day. "He discloses everything. He's available, and that means an awful lot."

Senator Ohrenstein's credibility with his members was put to its toughest test last week in his decision to sustain Mr. Carey's veto of the education-aid formula. Assembly members rushed to the Senate floor to beseech them to override the veto. But the Democrats stood firm because, members said later, they believed Senator Ohrenstein's analysis that the veto had been correct.

The Democratic Assembly leadership — which on the same night was overriding the Stavisky bill veto — was furious with Senator Ohrenstein, accusing him of a transparent effort to put the Governor in his debt. Calculated or not, it is a debt the Governor acknowledges. The next day, while he was in Washington for Senate Committee testimony, Mr. Carey broke away and called a number of startled Senate Democrats to thank them for their help — which he needs even more urgently this week if the Senate is to sustain his veto of the Stavisky bill.

There is a special irony to Senator Ohrenstein's emergence as Mr. Carey's savior. Fifteen months ago, the Senator's surprise victory in the contest for the Senate Democratic leadership was widely interpreted as a bad omen for the new Governor, who

had tacitly backed someone else.

Five years ago, the Legislature passed a bill that sounded wonderful back in the districts. It allowed local governments to impose "service charges" on state-owned property, which is now tax exempt. Governor Rockefeller signed the bill into law.

The only trouble is, the law could cost the state a lot of money — \$250 million a year is the current estimate — so last week the Legislature did what it has done every year since 1971. It put off the effective date of the law for still another year, until April 1, 1977.

Since there is absolutely no chance that the Legislature will ever allow the law to take effect, a logical question is why the two houses do not simply vote to repeal it instead of waiting until the last minute to give the state a yearly reprieve. The answer, in legislative terms, is just as logical: What would the people back home think if the Legislature repealed a local windfall of such dimensions, even if the windfall is entirely illusory?

The budget debate last week produced the following enlightening exchange between two Democratic Senators, Emanuel R. Gold of Queens and Franz S. Leichter of Manhattan:

Senator Gold: "Where does that figure come from?"

Senator Leichter: "It comes from a computation that has been made."

An interesting example of how a bill can serve more than its apparent purpose emerged in the Assembly last

week. Eighteen Democratic and Republican freshmen, headed by William B. Hoyt, Democrat of Buffalo, introduced a bill to take away extra stipends, or "frills," from all but the five top leaders in the Assembly and the Senate. Currently 163 legislators received the extra stipends, ranging from \$1,000 to \$21,000, for committee work and other activities.

Such a bill "would not appear to have much of a future," in the words of one leadership aide. But that does not mean that the leadership is distressed about the bill's introduction. The 18 freshmen, many from marginal districts where their re-election chances are in doubt, will at least be able to say they tried to curb the notorious "frills," a subject many legislators feel has been misrepresented by most of the press and misunderstood by most of the people.

The fiscal crisis has wrought many changes, not the least of them changes in personality.

Alexander Zetlin, Governor Carey's lobbyist in the Assembly whose unruffled good cheer is appreciated even by legislators who denounce the Governor, says that the constant crisis atmosphere here has made other crises in his life seem scarcely worth worrying about.

The other night, for instance, her car was hit and she had just paid \$400 to repair — broke down again. She called the garage and calmly explained what had gone wrong. "Why are you being so nice to me?" The mechanic wanted to know. "You should be screaming."

MEAT INSPECTORS LINKED TO BRIBES

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

possible work interruptions.

According to reliable sources, these officials further asserted that inspectors could pressure them through delays in the lifting of violations even after the problems had been corrected. Work stoppages caused by these violations could cost a plant as much as \$5,000 a day, industry officials contend.

The payments are believed to have varied from \$10 to \$100 weekly in either money or gifts. The gifts sometimes included expensive meat products.

"One inspector was taking enough in meat each week to stock a wholesale butcher shop," an investigator said privately.

A high official in Food Inspectors Local 533 of the American Federation of Government Employees, acknowledged that "there may be some validity" to the corruption charges. But the official, who asked for anonymity, said that, "except for a few rotten apples," he doubted that there was any large-scale graft.

The union official also said that he believed that the inspectors for bribes came from plant owners.

"There are a lot of sharpshooters in this business who want to cut corners by not meeting all the regulations," he continued. "The vast majority of our men are honest and legitimate packers, and processors can easily appeal to a higher-up if they think they're being harassed or treated unfairly."

Money or Gifts Barred

Federal law prohibits inspectors from accepting money or gifts from companies they are regulating. It is also illegal for company officials to offer anything to inspectors. Criminal charges could be brought against the inspectors, the officials who made the payments and their companies.

According to authoritative sources, the investigation began last winter when agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation discovered that there was an organized — almost routine — system of payments at many plants in the city and suburbs.

Much of the most substantial evidence is believed to involve companies in the Fort Greene and Williamsburg sections of Brooklyn.

Last January, 52 inspectors who at some time had been assigned to Brooklyn were subpoenaed by the United States Attorney's office in Brooklyn and compelled to have their photographs taken. The mass photo session was believed to have been conducted in an attempt to help meat company officials identify inspectors suspected of having accepted payments.

A Federal grand jury in Brooklyn is expected to begin hearing evidence soon, possibly this month. It is uncertain when evidence will be presented to a grand jury covering plants in Manhattan and the Bronx.

David Trager, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District, confirmed that the

Long-Locked Safe Yields Its

Continued From Page 33

evidence for a rich historical past.

Somers is the birthplace of the American circus, and the old Elephant Hotel is today's Town Hall. A 150-year-old statue of old Bet, the first elephant brought to the United States by Nathaniel Bailey, still stands outside atop a tall pedestal.

Safe and lock experts had been brought in over the decades, but in vain. Drilling only left two incomplete holes and blasting was ruled out as dangerous to the ancient building. A new effort was made this year, however, because of the Bicentennial.

Mr. Schillizzi, who once opened five safes in as many

hours aboard a damaged aircraft carrier, whose records had been destroyed and administrative personnel killed, was recommended to Somers by Will Bryant, a local author who had employed the safecracker as a consultant. Mr. Saraniero, a friend of 10 years, was intrigued by the challenge and journeyed with Mr. Schillizzi to Somers each weekend.

The safe, manufactured in 1864, was set within a huge double-door vault whose combination was known. The door of the smaller "money chest," as the experts described it, was more than eight inches thick, half of it made of drill-resistant "hard plate."

"The time locks didn't concern us because time had long since run out," Mr. Schillizzi explained. "The dials either had opened, they were made. It took just a few weeks to get the safe open. He opened it one of the fine from the field magician Harry Houdini done to escape vault in one o

The two men on the top it, listening a clue. "The unbelievable," said. "On me can miss by on bers and still not on this one

They were i scribe too mu that nobody the perfect Saraniero said, it was crucial the balance o to find its h points.

After many determined of the top, wouldn't drop. Schillizzi said, tion was gone, working on the could sleep one of those said. "I needed my nerves."

Finally, last heart of the safe, Schillizzi rest lever, and the swung open, re air trapped in turn of the ca "It was the t you could imag cracker said.

Weather Reports and Forecast

Summary

Sunny skies are forecast for the metropolitan area today. Except for scattered showers in Arizona and thundershowers in central Texas, the rest of the country will also enjoy fair skies. It will be warmer in the western lakes region and cooler from the central Atlantic Coast into the Appalachians.

Cloudy skies covered the metropolitan area yesterday, while showers and thundershowers extended from the Appalachians into the lower lakes region. Showers and thundershowers also continued in Texas. The Southeast enjoyed sunny skies, and sunny skies extended from the upper lakes region into the Pacific Northwest. Skies over the Southwest were also sunny.

Forecast

National Weather Service (As of 11 P.M.)

NEW YORK CITY—Sunny today, high in the mid-50's; winds northwesterly at 10 to 20 mph per hour today, decreasing to 10 to 15 m.p.h. tonight; clear and cool tonight, low in the mid-30's to low 40's. Mostly sunny and mild tomorrow. Precipitation probability near zero today and tonight.

NORTH JERSEY AND ROCKLAND AND WESTCHESTER COUNTIES—Sunny today, high in the low to mid-50's; clear and cool tonight, low in the low to mid-30's. Mostly sunny and cool tomorrow.

LONG ISLAND AND LONG ISLAND SOUND—Sunny today, high in the mid-50's; winds northwesterly at 10 to 20 mph per hour today, diminishing to 10 to 15 m.p.h. tonight; clear and cool tonight, low in the mid-30's to low 40's. Mostly sunny and mild tomorrow. Visibility on the Sound five miles or better through tonight.

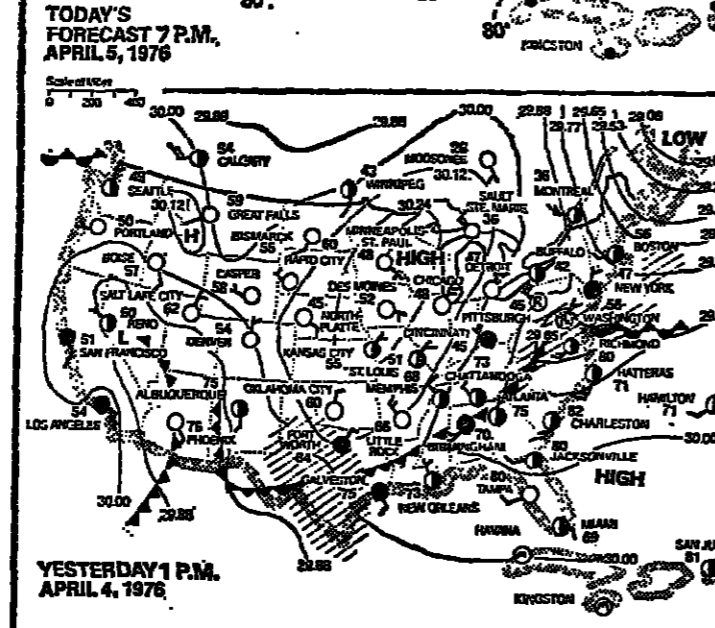
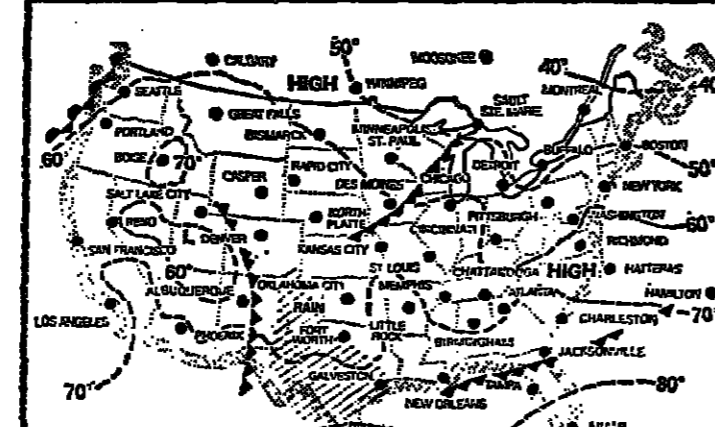
EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTH JERSEY—Sunny and breezy today, high in the mid-50's; fair tonight, low in the mid-30's to low 40's; overcast lows will average in the upper 30's to low 40's.

CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND—Fair today and tonight, high in the low 50's; low tonight in the 30's. Fair and milder tomorrow.

INTERIOR EASTERN NEW YORK AND VERMONT—Mostly sunny in the south today, chance of flurries in the north this morning, becoming partly sunny in the afternoon, high in the mid-40's to low 50's; variable clouds and mild tonight with a chance of flurries, fair showers, low in the mid-30's to low 40's. Variable clouds and mild tomorrow with showers or flurries in the north and east.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Fair today and tonight, high today in the low 50's; low tonight in the 30's. Fair and milder tomorrow.

RAINFALL—Chance of showers in the north today and tonight, fair showers, high



Today from the 30's north to the upper 40's south. Low tonight in the 30's. Mostly sunny and cool tomorrow.

6 P.M.	Temp.	Hum.	Winds	Bar.
7 P.M.	45	40	NW 7	29.87
8 P.M.	44	36	NW 10	29.89
9 P.M.	44	34	NW 14	29.74
10 P.M.	44	34	NW 14	29.74

Temperature Data (19-hour period ended 7 P.M.)

Lowest	High	Mean
43	52	47.5
42	51	46.5
41	50	45.5
40	49	44.5
39	48	43.5
38	47	42.5
37	46	41.5
36	45	40.5
35	44	39.5
34	43	38.5
33	42	37.5
32	41	36.5
31	40	35.5
30	39	34.5
29	38	33.5
28	37	32.5
27	36	31.5
26	35	30.5
25	34	29.5
24	33	28.5
23	32	27.5
22	31	26.5
21	30	25.5
20	29	24.5
19	28	23.5
18	27	22.5
17	26	21.5
16	25	20.5
15	24	19.5
14	23	18.5
13	22	17.5
12	21	16.5
11	20	15.5
10	19	14.5
9	18	13.5
8	17	12.5
7	16	11.5
6	15	10.5
5	14	9.5
4	13	8.5
3	12	7.5
2	11	6.5
1	10	5.5
0	9	4.5
24	8	3.5
23	7	2.5
22	6	1.5
21	5	0.5
20	4	-0.5
19	3	-1.5
18	2	-2.5
17	1	-3.5
16	0	-4.5
15	-1	-5.5
14	-2	-6.5
13	-3	-7.5
12	-4	-8.5
11	-5	-9.5
10	-6	-10.5
9	-7	-11.5
8	-8	-12.5
7	-9	-13.5
6	-10	-14.5
5	-11	-15.5
4	-12	-16.5
3	-13	-17.5
2	-14	-18.5
1	-15	-19.5
0	-16	-20.5
24	-17	-21.5
23	-18	-22.5
22	-19	-23.5
21	-20	-24.5
20	-21	-25.5
19	-22	-26.5
18	-23	-27.5
17	-24	-28.5
16	-25	-29.5
15	-26	-30.5
14	-27	-31.5
13	-28	-32.5
12	-29	-33.5
11	-30	-34.5
10	-31	-35.5
9	-32	-36.5
8	-33	-37.5
7	-34	-38.5
6	-35	-39.5
5	-36	-40.5
4	-37	-41.5
3	-38	-42.5
2	-39	-43.5
1	-40	-44.5
0	-41	-45.5
24	-42	-46.5
23	-43	-47.5
22	-44	-48.5
21	-45	-49.5
20	-46	-50.5
19	-47	-51.5
18	-48	-52.5
17	-49	-53.5
16	-50	-54.5
15	-51	-55.5
14	-52	-56.5
13	-53	-57.5
12	-54	-58.5
11	-55	-59.5
10	-56	-60.5
9	-57	-61.5
8	-58	-62.5
7	-59	-63.5
6	-60	-64.5
5	-61	-65.5
4	-62	-66.5
3	-63	-67.5
2	-64	-68.5
1	-65	-69.5
0	-66	-70.5
24	-67	-71.5
23	-68	-72.5
22	-69	-73.5
21	-70	-74.5
20	-71	-75.5
19	-72	-76.5
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7	-84	-88.5
6	-85	-89.5
5	-86	-90.5
4	-87	-91.5
3	-88	-92.5
2	-89	-93.5
1	-90	-94.5
0	-91	-95.5
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23	-93	-97.5
22	-94	-98.5
21	-95	-99.5
20	-96	-100.5
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18	-98	-102.5
17	-99	-103.5
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6	-110	-114.5
5	-111	-115.5
4	-112	-116.5
3	-113	-117.5
2	-114	-118.5
1	-115	-119.5
0	-116	-120.5
24	-117	-121.5
23	-118	-122.5
22	-119	-123.5
21	-120	-124.5
20	-121	-125.5
19	-122	-126.5
18	-123	-127.5
17	-124	-128.5
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3	-213	-217.5
2	-214	-218.5
1	-215	-219.5
0	-216	-220.5
24	-217	-221.5
23	-218	-222.5
22	-219	-223.5
21	-220	-224.5
20	-221	-225.5
19	-222	-226.5
18	-223	-227.5
17	-224	-228.5
16	-225	-229.5
15	-226	-230.5
14	-227	-231.5
13	-228	-232.5
12	-229	-233.5
11	-230	-234.5
10	-231	-235.5
9	-232	-2

Me., Is Angered by Loss of Machine-Gun Contract to Belgium

From Page 33

history since it was first used in 1959, due to jam while raelis, who used during the 1973 war, complained. After tests, the recommended last year a modification of the standard M-60 line gun made

By June, James R. then Secretary of Defense, met with Belgian Minister, Paul Nant, in hopes of getting him to join Denmark and the U.S. in a \$2 billion contract for 345 F-16's. The three of them would use instead of the F-1 if Belgium would be interested in the purchase of 16-143-58 machine guns in its tanks. He said that the "sweetener" to the Belgians to can planes.

After a deal was made in the history of an arms industry, overall sales and other arms orders are doubling of 7,000 at Dynamics Corp. Worth plant for a number of years.

The Belgian gun has been tested and found to be superior to the M-60. The Army tests the Belgian gun for the first time in 50 years.

the Belgian gun was 3.5 times more reliable than the American M-60. The Belgian weapon costs \$1,517 each, compared with \$707 for the American, according to the test, leading to a \$14.7 million difference in the potential contracts. However, Maremont officials say if their gun is supplied as they recommend, with an extra bolt assembly and other replacement parts, its cost is slightly higher, about \$900.

Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine asked the General Accounting Office to monitor the Army's tests. James Case, an aide to the Democratic Senator who has been following the controversy, contended that the report suggested that the way the tests and standards were designed were biased in favor of the Belgian weapon.

Cites Standards
Mr. Case contended that the cost of ammunition for the life span of both weapons had been added on to make the cost differential seem less and that the original standards called for a relatively small rate of fire according to current Army doctrine, but that the Belgian gun's high rate of fire was deemed acceptable and that the American manufacturer's maintenance suggestions had not been followed.

Berge Tomasian, the vice president and general manager of Maremont, contended that his guns began to misfire earlier because the tests did not allow for switching the entire bolt assembly after 15,000 rounds as he recommended, and called instead for the repair of individual parts, a difficult field operation.

Like Mr. Case, Mr. Tomasian asserted that in an endurance test of 100,000 rounds, supposed to simulate the 15-year expected lifespan of the weapons, all five of the Belgian guns probably fell apart between 20,000 and 30,000 rounds while the five American weapons were still firing at the end. The Army now says it will rotate the weapons with its reserves to reduce wear.

Marines Ordered Guns
In defense of his product, Mr. Tomasian said that the Marine Corps had ordered 423 of the weapons, despite the Army's action.

Maremont, with 1,200 workers, is the largest private employer in York County and pays 11 percent of the taxes in Saco. About 500 of the workers here are in the armaments division, most of them making M-60 infantry machine guns and the others, barrels for cannons and other weapons. The rest of the employees make automobile shock absorbers. This is the only factory in the country making machine guns.

The immediate economic impact of the Belgian contract is difficult to determine since Maremont really never had the contract. The production of the M-60 infantry machine gun, a standard weapon in the American forces, is to continue until January 1977, with a possible extension until May.

For workers like Norman Boissonault and his friend, Rene Morin, who test-fire the finished machine guns in an underground chamber that echoes with gunfire and the rattle of spent brass, the results are a matter of pride.

A Million Rounds
"A guy can spend 50 years in the Army and not fire as much as I have," Mr. Boissonault was saying the other day. "I must have fired a million rounds, and it's not bragging, but this is a good gun."

Like many of the workers here, the two men are of French Canadian descent. They were built across the river in Biddeford in the early 19th century. French Canadians, who still make up 90 percent of that city's population, came by the hundreds to find work.

French is still the language spoken on the streets and in the stores there, and there is little point in anyone without a French surname running for office in the town where the registration runs Democratic 10 to 1. But things are changing, as the younger generation speaks English more and more.

Things are changing, too, in Saco, once a Republican bastion where the Yankee mill owners lived in big

white houses. Last year, Sam Zaitin, a 27-year-old, bearded, Jewish independent, won election as Mayor with what he likes to call a "real Saul Alinsky-type" organization.

Mr. Zaitin, who thinks that some of those who participated in the Vietnam conflict are "war criminals," was musing about the machine-gun controversy the other day.

"No matter what your philosophy, this all boils down to maybe 500 jobs and everyone's concerned," he said. "But it is kind of funny that what we're famous for is machine guns."

Two Babies Dropped To Rescuers in Fire

HARTFORD, April 4 (AP)—Two infants were dropped safely from a burning building today into the hands of a policeman and a civilian rescuer three floors below, authorities reported.

Several tenants were hospitalized and two firemen were injured in the blaze at 551 Park Street, a four-story brick building that housed 15 to 20 apartments and a used furniture shop.

Patrolman Raymond Rubenbauer said he had arrived at the building before firefighters. He said he had seen flames licking at the back of a woman as she stood by a third-floor window with a child.

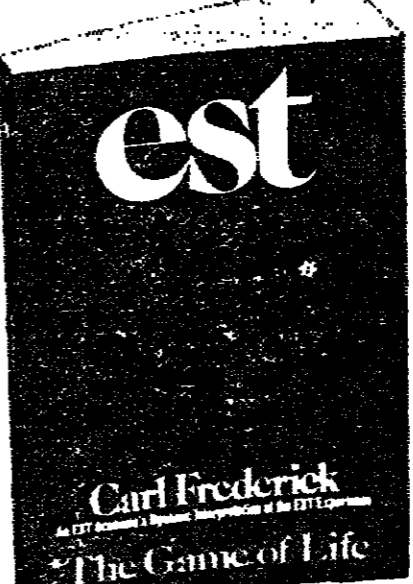
The patrolman said he had caught one child about 9 months old, and another person dropped a second child to a civilian.

Authorities reported that a woman who had jumped from a third-floor window was in guarded condition. Firemen evacuated 21 people from the building.

Talks Seek to Curb I.R.A.

LONDON, April 4 (Reuters)—A group of American customs agents arrived here today for talks with British and Irish officials on how to stop the flow of arms and money from the United States to Irish Republican Army guerrillas.

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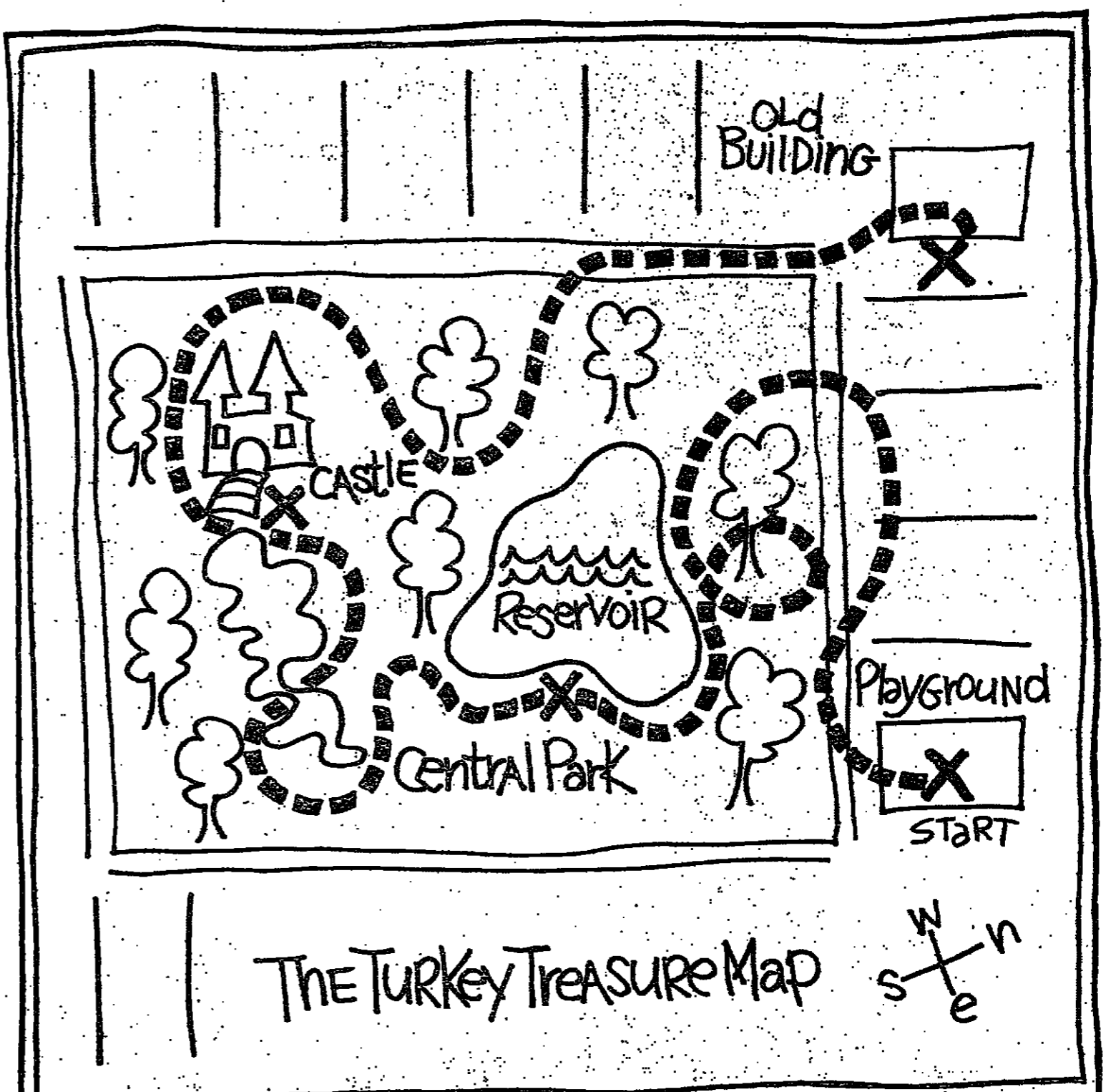
Will you help Jimmie?



It's up to us. We can make a difference. Americans want a return to the kind of economic and political democracy they thought they had agreed to. Make your voice heard. Vote in the Democratic Primary on Tuesday, April 6, 1976. Vote for the Fred Harris slate in your community.

Delegates for Fred Harris: 1 East 35th Street, New York City. Cecil E. Ward, Chairman and Treasurer.

Follow the misadventures of 5 kids from Harlem in search of "The Turkey Treasure."



A crumpled old map leads 4 young boys and a tag-along sister down a twisty path of intrigue, fun and surprises. "Turkey Treasure" is about 5 kids with the perfect qualifications for treasure hunting: They can really use the money. Have plenty of time. Lots of courage. And a bit of growing up to do. What they find and don't find makes for great family viewing with plenty of laughs and adventure to go around. Take a gander at "Turkey Treasure" tonight.

"Turkey Treasure" tonight at 7:30



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Robert Hoover

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on the network more people are watching!
ABC NEWS / HARRY REASONER
 abc 7:00PM 7

Reagan's Speech on NBC-TV Got 17 Percent of the Audience

Approximately 13 million persons watched all or part of Ronald Reagan's speech Wednesday night on NBC-TV, the network's research department says.

The paid political broadcast was broadcast nationally by NBC from 10:30 to 11, and, according to the national Nielsen ratings, it drew 17 percent of the viewing audience. Mr. Reagan's Presidential campaign bought the time on the network for \$97,000.

Two police series were being broadcast on the other networks during the speech. "Starsky and Hutch" on ABC-TV attracted 43 percent of the audience, while "The Blue Knight" on CBS-TV had 33 percent.

'Helter Skelter' Gets 57 Percent of Audience

The first part of "Helter Skelter," the made-for-television movie about the Charles Manson "family," drew 57 percent of the television audience here between 9 and 11 on Thursday night, according to the Nielsen overnight ratings for New York.

The program, based on the book by Vincent T. Bugliosi, prosecutor on the trial of Charles Manson, easily outdistanced the programs on the competing networks. "Slaughterhouse-Five," the movie on NBC-TV, attracted 14 percent of the viewing audience, while rebroadcasts of two detective dramas on ABC-TV, "Starsky and Hutch" and "Harry O"

averaged a 17 percent share of the audience.

New CBS Affiliate In Spokane Picked

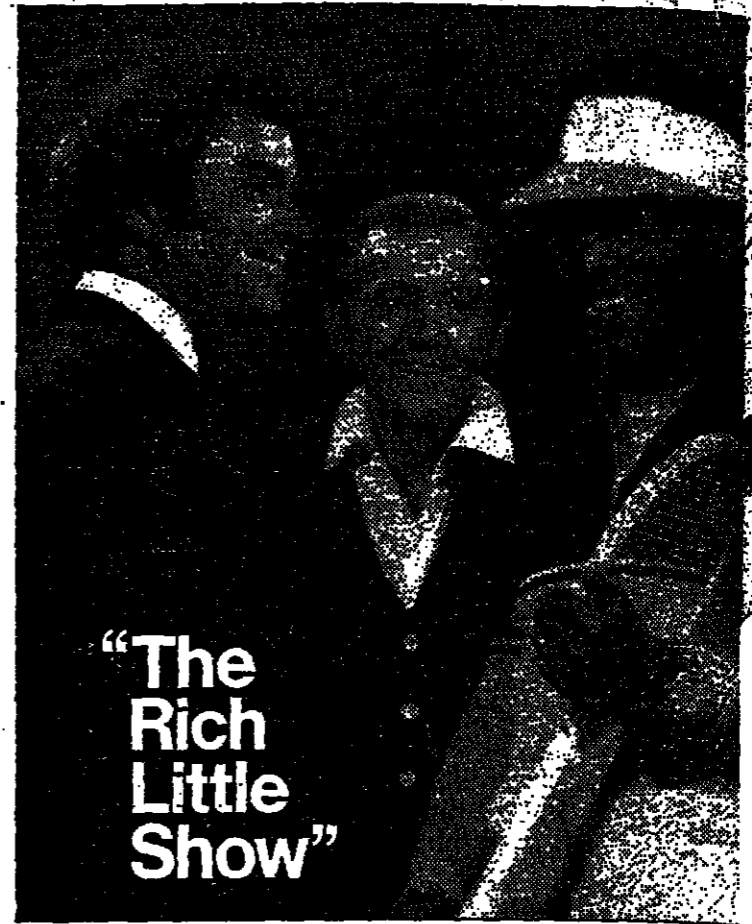
CBS-TV, which has dropped KXLY-TV as its Spokane, Wash., affiliate because the station was juggling the network schedule, announced last week that station KREM-TV in Spokane will become the new CBS affiliate. KREM-TV is currently part of the ABC-TV network.

The action by CBS was seen by observers as a warning to other stations to leave the network schedule intact. CBS denied this.

Wayne F. McNulty, vice president of KXLY-TV, said he was talking to ABC-TV about switching affiliation to that network. There are three commercial television stations in Spokane.

Jersey Tax Debate To Be Broadcast

W NJM-TV/Channel 50 in Montclair, N. J., will broadcast live, the New Jersey State Senate's debate and vote on a state income tax. Channel 50 is one of New Jersey's four state-run public television stations.



"The Rich Little Show"

The special guest on tonight's edition of Rich's new comedy-variety series is **Bing Crosby**. A special appearance will be made by **Bill Cosby**. Don't be confused, just amused... it's a funny, funny hour!

4 8PM
NBC



Introducing Dr. Storm Field in his new position as Medical and Science Correspondent for Eyewitness News.

In his first special report as Medical and Science Correspondent Dr. Field will be assuming a number of positions.

That's because his report is on relaxation. The forms. The feelings. And the findings.

So among other things he'll be assuming the lotus position. The prone position. And even the standing on your head position.



In the future Dr. Field will continue to report on other areas of the medical and scientific field. He'll be covering everything from surgical techniques to first aid techniques.

In "Relax, It's Easy," a 5 part report on Eyewitness News, Dr. Storm Field will show you how to make life a little easier.

By taking it easy.

"Relax, It's Easy." Reported by Dr. Storm Field. Mon.-Fri. 11 pm Eyewitness News 7

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DETENTE Is Not A Bad Word MR. PRESIDENT!

Detente means mutual accommodation to promote world peace.
 IT IS A GOOD WORD.

APPEASEMENT is a bad word. Mr. President. Appeasement is the fate of the Eastern European peoples, thro Helsinki agreement and the "Sonnenfeldt doctrine continuing to bolster Russia's might with economic technological aid.

EVASIVENESS is a bad word. Evasiveness is fear of admitting American people that the 1973 Mideast War, the munist takeover in Indochina, the SALT violations, gola intervention and the internal suppression Soviet Union make a mockery of detente.

SHOWJOB is a bad word. It is being used to mislead us into ing that Cuba, the kapo, not Russia, the boss, is the African intervention.

BLUSTER is a bad word. It characterizes the empty, campai threats against Cuba, and symbolizes our present of "talk loudly and carry a small stick."

BETRAYAL is a bad word. It best describes our abandoni freedom-loving Kurds to curry favor with the Iraq tors; it defines our indifference to the fate of the Cl Lebanese who last year were promised French g tees, which we sanctioned.

STUPIDITY is a bad word. Selling some of the most sophis weapons in the American arsenal to Saudi Arab Egypt, where they will almost certainly end up in F hands is sheer, unadulterated stupidity.

Secretary Kissinger claims there is no alternative policy. May we respectfully suggest the following:

1) Give us an honest appraisal of the balan power in the world; tell us frankly how Russian hegemony in Asia, Africa Europe would affect our lives, and openly demand the commitment n to prevent this.

2) Call on our allies, who need our protection to vive, to conduct trade with Russia only on governmental levels, and to dinate with us a policy that would demand a quid pro quo both polit and economically.

3) Stop shipments of arms, and use our leve stop European shipments, to unreliable, dictatorial regimes.

4) Plan a comprehensive energy program to make U.S. independent. Meanwhile, use our economic leverage to comba OPEC cartel.

5) Above all, trust us, the American people. Have in us. Do not for a minute believe that we are a nation in decline. We face any challenge and surmount any difficulty if we know the truth.

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SHOWS AT APOLLO ARE TAPED FOR TV

Six 90-Minute Specials on Harlem Showplace Set to Begin in June

By C. GERALD FRASER

It ended with a bang. Onstage at Harlem's Apollo Theater, the drummer pounded away, yet he was barely audible. The Mighty Clouds of Joy, a gospel-rhythm and blues quartet, shouted into the microphones.

And dozens of members of the audience, fulfilling their traditional role as the Apollo's unpaid performers, took to the stage and were cutting a number of gospel steps, and some rhythmically shook and beat a tambourine. The general audience clapped, stomped and cheered.

Thus concluded two days of taping forthcoming television specials, tentatively titled "The Apollo Presents."

Group W Productions, part of the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, a production company called Dimensions Unlimited and Perin Film Enterprises have joined to put together six 90-minute television specials originating in the Harlem showplace.

"We plan to convey the magic and excitement that is uniquely associated with the Apollo. The specials will be a mixture of the hottest contemporary performers and many of the great stars who have appeared on the Apollo stage over the years, some of them coming out of retirement to be on the program," said David Salzman, chairman and chief executive of Group W Productions.

Out of Retirement

One of those coming out of retirement for an Apollo encore was Cab Calloway, now 68 years old. His career as a singer and bandleader practically paralleled Harlem's existence as the black entertainment center. Mr. Calloway did his "Minnie the Moocher" and hi-de-hi-de-hi-de-ho bit as well as some ballads and was loudly applauded by an audience that included many too young to have been alive when he was in his heyday.

Another favorite with Apollo oldtimers was the Copasetics, a tap dancing group that last week featured Honi Coles, Charles Cook, Pace Roberts, Bubba Gaines, Lewi Brown, Buster Brown, Roy Branker and Emory Evans.

The new and the old were both appreciated. The songwriters and singers Nick Ashford and Valerie Simpson, like everyone else taped over the two-day session, did numbers with which they were immediately linked. In the case of Ashford & Simpson, for example, these were "Ain't Nothing Like the Real Thing" and "Ain't No Mountain High Enough."

Others Taped

In the two 16-hour working days last week at the Apollo, LaBelle; the cast from "Bubbling Brown Sugar" and one of its stars, Vivian Reed; the Drifters; the Ventriloquist Willie Tyler and his dummy, Lester; the Barnett Sisters; Taj Mahal; Stephanie Mills of "The Wiz"; George Kirby and Harold Melvin and the Blue Notes were also taped.

The taping sessions will be edited down to two 90-minute specials to be broadcast in June. Four more shows will be produced later this year.

Directing production of the specials is Stan Lathan, a film maker whose credits include Flip Wilson and Muhammad Ali specials, "Sanford and Son," "That's My Mama," "Sesame Street" and "Soul."

Although the list of performers scheduled for the specials includes many who got their break there during the theater's 42 years, or performers who worked there frequently, many others — especially the younger ones — came to fame through other routes.

"We're trying to put together a variety show with every major name in this business that we can find, pieces of Broadway shows that are applicable to the Apollo, some oldies and some major names," said Robert Schiffman, owner of the theater.

"We're trying to include, in traditional television style, the legend of the Apollo. This is," Mr. Schiffman said, "a big shot for the Apollo."

Situation at Theater

The Apollo, to continue as a theater, needs such a "shot." Mr. Schiffman has said previously that the most popular contemporary entertainers are generally too expensive for the Apollo. They are, he said, able to earn in one night at Madison Square Garden, Lincoln Center or the Nassau Coliseum what they would get paid for a week at the Apollo.

At the same time, he said, Harlemites seem not to want to hear the lesser known entertainers that the Apollo could afford. Thus the theater is now open on an irregular basis.

Fred Duke is president of the six year old co-producing company, Dimensions Unlimited. Mr. Duke said he went to the Apollo as a youngster. "We want — with these series of specials — to try to capture the feel of this audience and how differently the performers perform when they're there," he said.

"Rose Mary Woods came into the solarium a few minutes ahead of Nixon. 'Your father has decided to resign,' she said, looking at the President's two daughters.

David had been telling Julie for days it would all be over soon. Now she heard it, stunned, relieved, and consumed with sadness and a sense of unfairness.

The President stepped into the room. 'We're going back to California,' he said, and indicated that there would be no discussion.

His daughters broke down. Mrs. Nixon did not cry.

There was a knock on the door, and photographer Ollie Atkins came in. Ziegler had instructed him that morning to photograph absolutely everything.

'Ollie,' Mrs. Nixon said, 'we're always glad to see you, but I don't think we need any pictures now.'

'Oh, come on, Ollie,' the President said. 'Take a few shots.'

The President directed everyone to stand between a bookcase and the yellow print drapes. The daughters were weeping and Atkins had to take shot after shot to get a picture with everyone smiling.

The family stood in a line, their arms about each other or holding hands. Atkins finally thought he had some shots with no one crying. But as he backed out the doorway, still snapping, Julie and the President fell weeping into each other's arms."

—from "The Final Days" by Woodward and Bernstein.



Newsweek
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 Excerpts from the new Woodward/Bernstein book.
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